

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

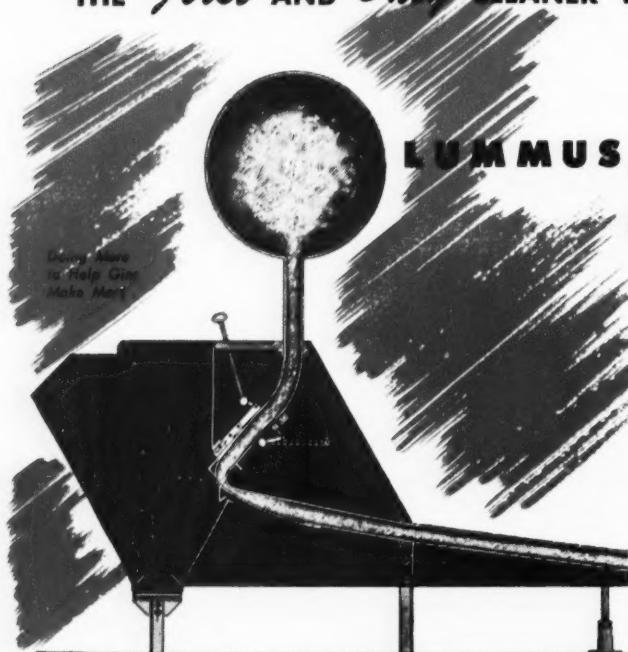
JUNE 6, 1953

54th year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



THE *First* AND *Only* CLEANER WITH NO MOVING PARTS AT ALL



WILLIAMUS

Super-Jet

It has nothing which can damage fibre or create neps. It has nothing which can chew up trash into flecks which damage the spinning quality of the lint. It has nothing to wear out or break. And it turns out lint faster than any 90-Saw Gin can feed it. Cotton buyers look for Super-Jet cotton, because it spins better. Write for Bulletin #639.

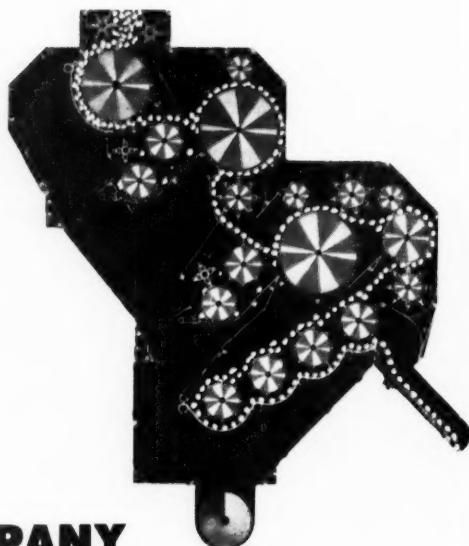
Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

L U M M U S C O T T O N G I N C O.

DALLAS, TEXAS COLUMBUS • GEORGIA MEMPHIS, TENN.

Continental's Perfection Extractor *Developed for Modern High Capacity Gins*

With its three extracting saw cylinders and two reclaiming saw cylinders plus one pre-cleaning cylinder and four after cleaning cylinders, it is in a class by itself in coping with the adverse conditions encountered in processing mechanically harvested or roughly picked seed cotton. The machine is unexcelled in separating cotton from the hulls and the two reclaiming units recover small locks of cotton, producing a clean hull pile.



Continental GIN COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897

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Silent Chain Drives...
proved better 3 ways

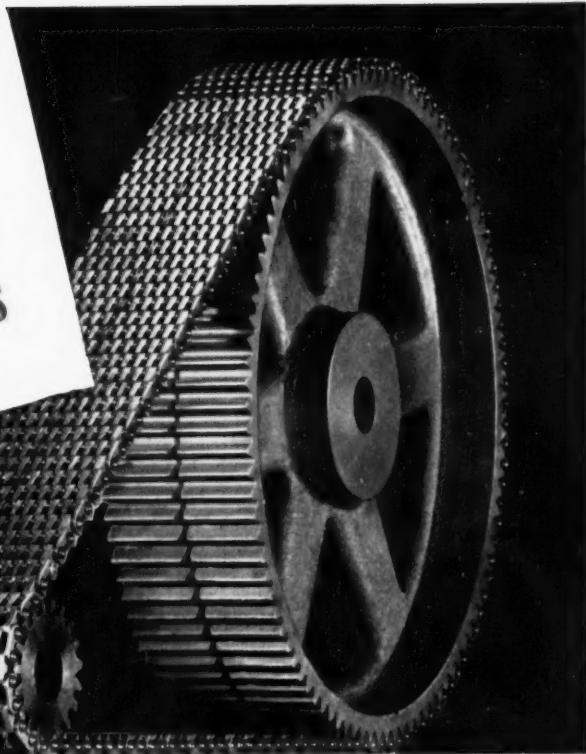


LOW
initial cost

LOW
operating
costs



HIGHER
motor speeds



Want to transmit power at high speeds... with better than 98% efficiency for the life of the drive? With Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain you get lower initial cost on many applications... lower operating costs in all cases. In addition, ability to operate at higher speeds means less investment in motors and controls. Efficient operation on extremely short centers saves space, too. Remember, you can get positive, no-slip Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives from fractional to thousands of hp, with drives from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 hp available from stock. Ratios range from 1:1 to 7:1. Contact your nearby Link-Belt office or distributor today.

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LINK-BELT COMPANY: Plants: Chicago, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Colmar, Pa., Atlanta, Houston, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Toronto, Springs (South Africa), Sydney (Australia).
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19-241

THE Barrentine Cotton Transport



Designed For Faster, More Economical Handling of Seed Cotton Between Fields and Gins

✓ COSTS LESS TO BUY ✓ COSTS LESS TO MAINTAIN

Designed both for economy and efficiency, the new Barrentine Cotton Transport is an outstanding improvement over standard methods of handling seed cotton between fields and gins. The transport unit consists of a single carrier and as many removable cotton boxes as are needed, depending on the individual requirements of the user. To load, the trailer is backed under the box and it hydraulically lifts it to travel position. To unload, the carrier lowers the box to the ground and pulls out from under it.

IT'S ECONOMICAL — Your initial investment is approximately one-half that required for standard trailer units. Maintenance costs are reduced as much as 75%.

IT'S FASTER — The Barrentine Cotton Transport speeds up harvesting and ginning by keeping the seed cotton moving during the picking season.

IT'S VERSATILE — Can be used for hauling grain or cattle. With detachable sides removed, the bottom of the box will hold 200 bushels of grain.

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On This New Unit!*

BARRENTINE
Manufacturing Company
Greenwood, Mississippi

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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The Cover

MARY FRANCES JAMES was one of the six Western queens at the 1952 Madison Square Garden World's Championship Rodeo, representing Texas in the event. Mary Frances is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. James of Dallas and does her riding at the James Land & Cattle Company ranch, Grapevine, Texas.

Photograph by John Jeter



A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

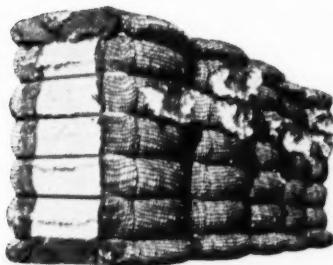
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Cotton ties and buckles



...the ginner's favorite



DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11 1/2 feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

From Carolina to California, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are a favorite with ginners because they're tough and strong, yet they're easy to work and have no sharp edges to cut gloves and hands.

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AND BUCKLES**

Atlantic Steel Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

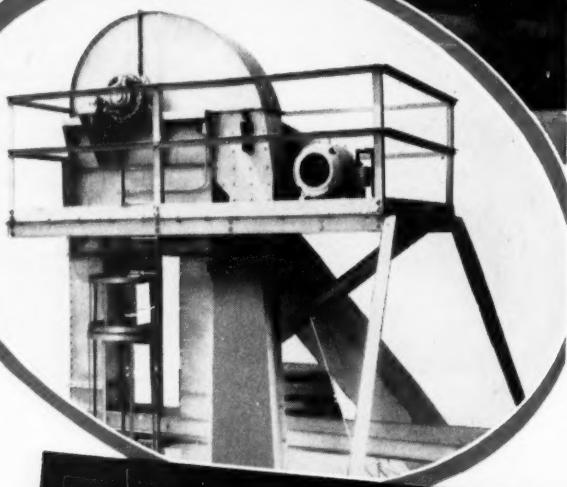


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These are a few of the features to be obtained with Continental Bucket Elevators.

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**DOUBLE LEG CONTINENTAL
BUCKET ELEVATOR FOR
HANDLING SOYA BEANS**

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MATHIESON cotton poisons

Get maximum killing power with Mathieson dusts and sprays. Your Mathieson dealer has the right formulations for early season, mid season and late season cotton insect control. Follow a consistent schedule as recom-

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1705

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Aramite* the mighty miticide

FROM 12 COTTON-GROWING STATES — when red spiders noticeably increase, use Aramite for rapid and effective control on cotton.

FROM CALIFORNIA — better results with Aramite than other chemical dusts for two-spotted spider mite control.

FROM TEXAS — 99% mortality on *Septanychus* spider mite, 3 days after spraying cotton with Aramite.



*U.S. Pat. No. 2,529,494

Controls: Red Spider Mite more effectively at economic dosages — also effectively controls many other types including Atlantic and Pacific Mites.

Results: More top-quality cotton.

Advantages: Non-hazardous, low cost per acre, works well with most commonly used insecticides and fungicides, harmless to mite-killing insects, longer residual effect.

Advise local supplier of your needs beforehand to insure availability.



UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

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manufacturers of seed protectants — Spergon, Spergon-DDT, Spergon-SL, Spergon-DDT-SL, Phygon Seed Protectant, Phygon Naugets, Phygon-XL-DDT, Thiram Naugets, Thiram 50 Dust — fungicides — Spergon Wettable, Phygon-XL — insecticides — Synclor-48-E, Synclor-50-W — fungicide-insecticides — Spergon Gladiolus Dust, Phygon Rose Dust — miticides — Aramite — growth retardants and herbicides — MH-30, MH-40 — pre-emergence weed killers — Alanap-1.

Laugh it off

Much against his will, McGregor had been hauled out into the wind and rain of a chilly afternoon by his determined wife to visit the McNabs. He was sulking when teatime arrived. "We ye hae a cup o' tea, Mr. McGregor?" asked Mrs. McNab.

McGregor's expression was grim.

"Maybe a cup o' cocoa?"

"No cocoa," McGregor growled.

"Then a cup o' coffee?" Mrs. McNab suggested.

"No coffee."

"Then let me get you a whiskey and soda."

"No soda!" McGregor muttered sulkingly.

• • •

As a married couple reminisced the husband remarked, "By the way, I wonder whatever became of the old-fashioned girls who fainted when a man kissed them?"

His wife gave him a withering look. "What I'd like to know," she retorted, "is what happened to the old-fashioned men who made them faint!"

• • •

An industrialist asked his small son what he would like to have for Christmas. "A baby brother," replied the boy.

"But it's only two weeks to Christmas," objected the father, "and that doesn't give me enough time."

"I know," said the boy, "but can't you put more men on the job?"

• • •

"Have you ever awakened with a jerk?"

"Heavens no! Why, I'm not even married."

• • •

Two Negro boys were having an argument about ghosts. One of them claimed he had seen a ghost as he passed the cemetery the night before. "O.K. So you've seen a ghost. And what was this ghost don' when you last seen him?" "Fallin' behind, son, fallin' behind rapid!"

• • •

Employee: "Boss, can I go get a haircut?"

Boss: "Not on company time."

Employee: "But it grew on company time."

Boss: "It didn't all grow on company time."

Employee: "I wasn't going to get it all cut."

• • •

Who remembers when the biggest thing in this country was the state of Texas — rather than state of taxes?

• • •

A bachelor never quite gets over the idea he is a thing of beauty and a boy forever.

• • •

The thing that keeps a lot of men broke is not the wolf at the door, but the silver fox in the window.

• • •

Shame on the motorist who parks

When space is hard to find,
With room for half a car in front

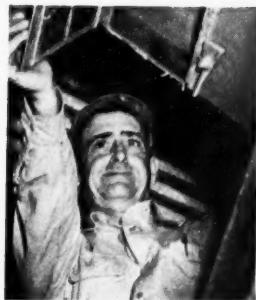
And half a car behind!

• • •

Tom: "There goes a sensible girl."

Dick: "Yeah, she wouldn't go out with me either."

Here's what Ginners throughout the Belt are saying about- **ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETS**



"Almost \$4,000 Saved Last Season"

"We ginned 8,250 bales and experienced no shutdowns, thanks to our ERIEZ Magnetic Hump! By removing dangerous tramp iron, the hump saved us almost \$4,000 by preventing fires, machinery breakdown and downtime . . . helped to increase production last season too!"

J. A. JOHNSTON, Manager
Coachella Valley Ginning Co., Thermal, Cal.



"300 Pounds of Tramp Iron Caught"

"We installed two ERIEZ Tower Drier Magnets in the line carrying cotton from the Tower Drier to the Thermal Cleaner. 6,852 bales were ginned and 300 pounds of tramp iron were caught! We know the ERIEZ magnets prevented several fires; and our saws were in better shape at the end of the season than ever before."

RALPH PYE, Manager
Brownsville Co-Operative Gin,
Brownsville, Texas



"Fires Prevented, Production Up"

"Our ERIEZ Tower Drier Magnet is installed in the first bend on the bottom of the Tower Drier. By stopping tramp iron, it has prevented fire break-outs, increased production! Our ERIEZ Magnet paid for itself in one season — it's a good investment."

JACK ROBINSON, Owner
Robinson Gin Co., Blytheville, Ark.



"Gin Saws in Better Condition"

"We're mighty pleased with the performance of our ERIEZ magnet. By removing wire and other tramp iron, it left our gin saws in better condition at the close of the season than ever before and eliminated all fire break-outs. A piece of metal in seed cotton is definitely a potential fire hazard and should be removed."

PEARY WILEMON
The Wilemon Gin, Maypearl, Texas

Over 22,000 satisfied users all over the world, and hundreds of Ginners throughout the cotton belt have proved to themselves the high degree of tramp iron protection afforded by ERIEZ non-electric Permanent Magnets.

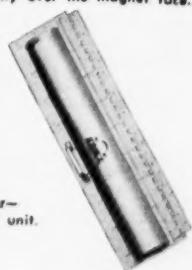
ERIEZ Magnets for your ginning machinery are specially designed and engineered units . . . thoroughly researched in field tests in conjunction with the National Cotton Council.

TOWER DRIER TRANSITION MAGNET



in a 16-gauge housing; easily adapted to the discharge end of any Tower Drier. The magnet is quickly hinged to the bottom of the transition for easy cleaning. A sturdy glass panel, providing easy inspection of tramp iron accumulation, is located atop the unit directly over the magnet face.

TOWER DRIER MAGNET



is available in three strengths to fit any Tower Drier. Built with a sturdy, continuous hinge, the magnet is easily swung open for cleaning of collected tramp iron. Non-magnetic frame surrounding cold rolled steel pole-plates concentrates all magnetic power—prevents bleeding off to steel unit.

MAGNETIC HUMP



eliminates tramp iron from cotton traveling in pneumatic lines. The hump directs flow so that material impinges against two permanent plate magnets; what one misses, the other catches. Magnets are bolted and hinged to sheet metal housing for easy cleaning.

Check These ERIEZ Features:

1. First cost is last cost . . . magnetic strength guaranteed to last indefinitely.
2. Completely non-electric . . . no wiring needed.
3. Made of Alnico V . . . more powerful than electrically energized units.
4. Approved by leading Fire Prevention and Insurance Associations.
5. All units quickly, easily installed on new or existing equipment.



Sales Offices
Throughout the Cotton Belt

ERIEZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Magnet Drive, Erie, Pennsylvania

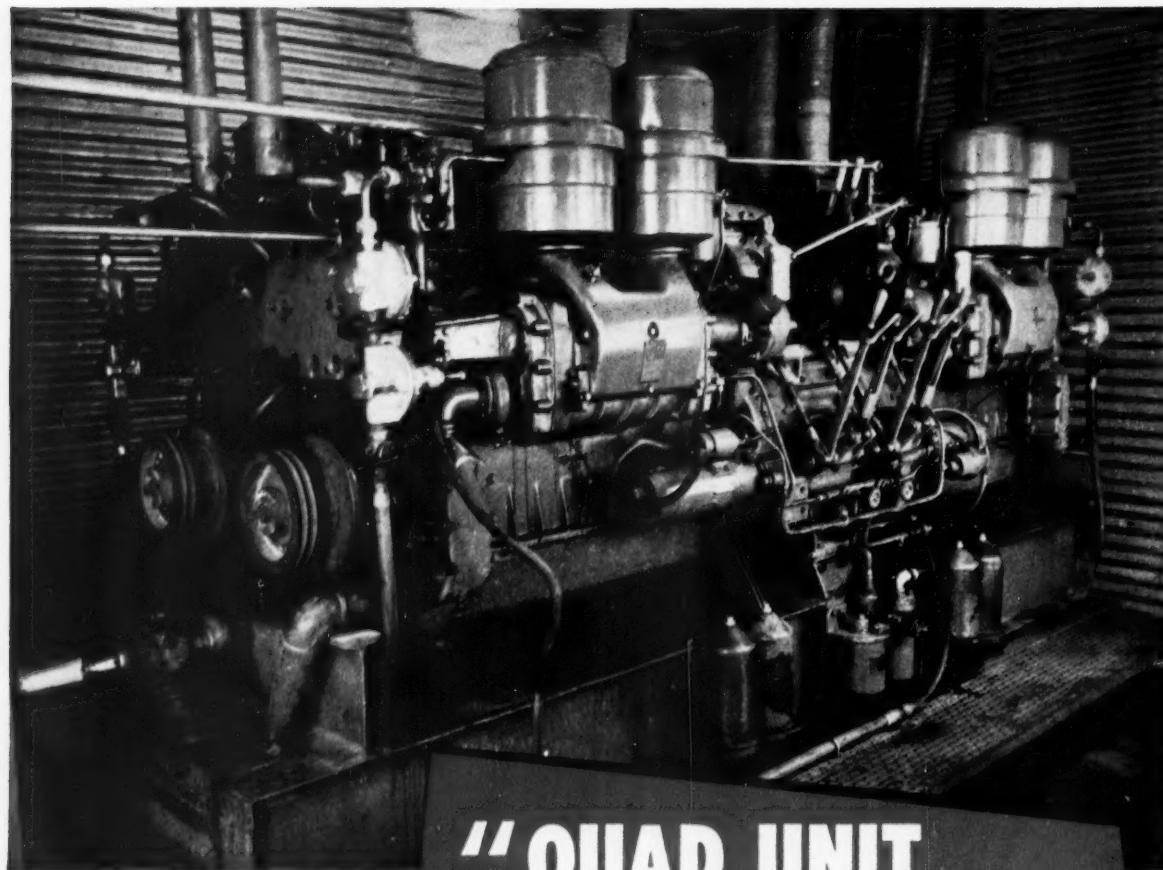
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—Joseph Hockett, Superintendent Greenville Cotton Oil Company, Greenville, Texas

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"These engines have been lubricated exclusively with *Texaco Ursa Oil X*** and performance has been ideal. No repairs have been necessary and maintenance costs have been virtually nil."

Operators everywhere use *Texaco Ursa Oil X***. It's fully detergent and dispersive, extra-resistant to oxida-

"QUAD UNIT PERFORMANCE IDEAL WITH TEXACO URSA OIL X ** //

tion — keeps engines clean and rings free under the severest conditions. Protects against rust, too, even when engines are idle.

For enclosed reduction gears, use *Texaco Meropa Lubricant*. Its extra-strong EP properties assure smoother operation, longer gear life. In hydraulic mechanisms, use *Texaco Regal*

Oil (R&O). It keeps systems free from sludge, rust and foam.

Let a Texaco Lubrication Engineer help you get the most out of all your equipment. Just call the nearest of the more than 2,000 Texaco Distributing Plants in the 48 States, or write:

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TEXACO Lubricants and Fuels

FOR COTTON GINS AND OIL MILLS

USDA Secretary Pledges Farmer

We Shall Not Bury The Talents

**PRESENT farm programs give too little
to agriculture, which needs research parity
and parity of opportunity with others**

By EZRA TAFT BENSON

IT IS a privilege and a pleasure to be here with you for this meeting of the Delta Council. You confer upon me a signal honor by inviting me to speak to you on this important occasion.

The Delta Council is unique among the many organizations with which I have been acquainted in my lifetime.

I am impressed with the wide interests of your membership—farmers, merchants, cotton shippers, bankers, newspaper and radio people, doctors, lawyers, and others.

I commend you for your willingness to cooperate—to serve on committees—to put in long hours of work and discussion without financial compensation.

I am keenly aware of your program and accomplishments—out of which came the National Cotton Council with your own great leader, Oscar Johnston, as its organizer and its first and long-time head.

So I am truly honored to be here. And may I say also that I am fully cognizant of the deep insight into agricultural problems which characterizes the Mississippi delegation, and other delegations from the South, in the Congress of the United States. The Department of Agriculture leans heavily upon them for guidance.

I am not here in the role of a reformer. I did not come to tell you what you should do about *your* problems—but I would appreciate it very much if the Delta Council would give me some good suggestions as to what we should do about *our* problems.

My purpose here is to learn what you have on your minds concerning farm programs and policies. I am here to discuss—to ask questions—to counsel with you—and to give you a frank report on the first four months of our stewardship.

In the twenty-fifth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, we find the parable of the talents. In that parable, you recall, a man, about to go to a far country, called his servants and gave his wealth into their charge.

To one servant he gave five talents, to another he gave two, and to still another he gave but one.

Now what happened? The servant with the five talents put them to use in wise trading and, when the master returned, he presented him with ten. Similarly the servant with two talents garnered two more.

But the servant to whom one talent had been given, fearing that he might lose it, dug in the earth and buried the treasure; so that when the master called for the accounting, he could say only that he had hidden the talent in the ground and preserved it just as it was when he received it. And the parable relates that the master was angry and that he punished the lazy and unprofitable servant.

Four months ago the new leadership of the Department of Agriculture took office. You, the people, acting through the President, gave into our charge the talents of the strengthening and more effective administration of farm programs. Four months is but a brief period; yet it is enough to chart a course or indicate a direction. What have these four months shown as to our attitude toward the farm programs, and farm problems, that are our legacy?

They have shown that we do not intend to dig a hole in the earth and bury these programs. They have shown that we do not intend to stand still and do nothing about making the farm programs work better. They have shown that we do not intend to wait for the farm problems that confront American agriculture—problems not of *our* making—to solve themselves.

On the contrary, we have set out to make the talents you have entrusted to us—the programs of research, conservation, electrification, crop insurance, credit, and price support—we have set out to make these programs better, more efficient, and capable of serving American farmers with greater effectiveness. We will not bury the talents.

We have set our course to carry out



EZRA TAFT BENSON, Secretary of Agriculture, delivered the accompanying address at the recent annual meeting of the Delta Council at Cleveland, Miss.

the pledges President Dwight D. Eisenhower made to the American farmer last fall, and specifically the pledges he made to the agriculture of the South in Memphis and elsewhere.

The primary concern of this administration is the general welfare of all our people. Whatever is good for the people, we are interested in. We want to foster it—we want to encourage it.

My primary responsibility as Secretary of Agriculture is the economic stability and welfare of the farm people. As Secretary, I will always work for the good of the farm people, believing that this is in the interests of the general welfare.

Let me make this one point clear: it shall ever be my purpose to do all in my power to help develop and maintain a sound economy for agriculture—in the South, the North, the East, and the West.

I do not minimize the problems we in agriculture face. There are many difficulties to be overcome. I could point out that the situation into which the new leadership has stepped was not of our making. Serious errors have occurred through the years. Some of the farm programs have been so administered that they helped create the problems we now face.

But I do not believe you want me to talk about what has been—but about what is the existing situation, with all its advantages and disadvantages, and there are many of both—and about what we hope to accomplish.

Here in the Delta you are much concerned with the present and future of cotton. A very real problem of the cotton farmer at this time is the cost-price squeeze. Costs are up, prices are down.

In this cost-price squeeze, many factors are involved. As the general price level of the entire economy rose, the things farmers buy increased in price. But for two years now the price level of the things farmers sell has been going down, and their costs have stayed up.

The cost of an average family cotton farm today, including land and equip-

ment, is probably three times what it was in 1940.

Meantime, cotton prices have sharply declined since the peak of 42½ cents in April 1951. The April 1953 price was slightly under 31½ cents a pound.

This cost-price squeeze has naturally been reflected in declining income. On the cotton farms of the Mississippi Delta operators and their families averaged a return of 96 cents an hour in 1950. In 1951 this was down to 77 cents an hour. Last year it was only a little more than in 1951.

The most serious problem currently facing the entire cotton industry is the sharp drop in cotton exports. In recent years production has been geared to supply our domestic requirements of about 9 to 9.5 million bales and to leave

us some 5.5 million bales or more for export. In 1949-50 and 1951-52, we successfully moved an exportable surplus of this amount, and we could also have done so in 1950-51, if our crop had not been so sharply curtailed in that year. Exports this season, however, as we all know, will probably be around 3.5 million.

The question is whether this is merely an "off" year in our exports or whether we have come up against something more fundamental that calls for a re-appraisal of our entire cotton market situation.

The central fact in the situation seems to be that we are faced again with an abundance of foreign cotton such as we knew in the late 1930's. Foreign producers are offering their cotton to the world at prices that will get much of the

business. This is generally less than our 90 percent support price. We are finding ourselves in the position of the world's residual supplier.

We cannot, of course, object if our neighbors around the world want to grow cotton and export it in competition with our own. But we ought to be sure that as the world's largest producer and exporter of cotton we do not mislead our friends into a course of action that may in the end be costly for them as well as for ourselves. I mentioned earlier our crop of 1950-51. In that one season our planted acreage was cut by more than a third. Our production fell from more than 16 million bales to about 10. Then we discovered that with the Korea danger and the Korea boom we might not have enough cotton after all.

For the first time in 85 years, the federal government put restrictions on our cotton exports. The effect, of course, was to make cotton scarce outside the United States. Foreign cottons sold in many cases at 80 cents and even a dollar a pound. This was a bonanza for foreign cotton growers, and they responded just as would be expected; they rushed in the next year to plant more cotton. Now we have world production exceeding consumption. I am not making these points in a partisan spirit. But I believe the facts about how the present situation developed should be made plain.

We have some points of strength in our position. One is the progress that our breeders and agronomists have made in improving the quality and uniformity of our crop. Our representatives abroad assure us that American cotton enjoys a fine reputation for quality. We should further develop that reputation and safeguard it. By sharing our technological knowledge, we can no doubt help to increase the total consumption of cotton. In the marketing field our exporters can serve our foreign customers by carrying stocks of cotton abroad.

Now what is the Department doing about this situation?

The 53 cotton leaders who met with us in Washington in February centered much of their discussion around this principal point: how to stimulate exports during the immediate months ahead.

As you know, a smaller advisory committee was immediately set up to make a thorough study of the cotton export situation. Work is already underway to carry out some of their recommendations.

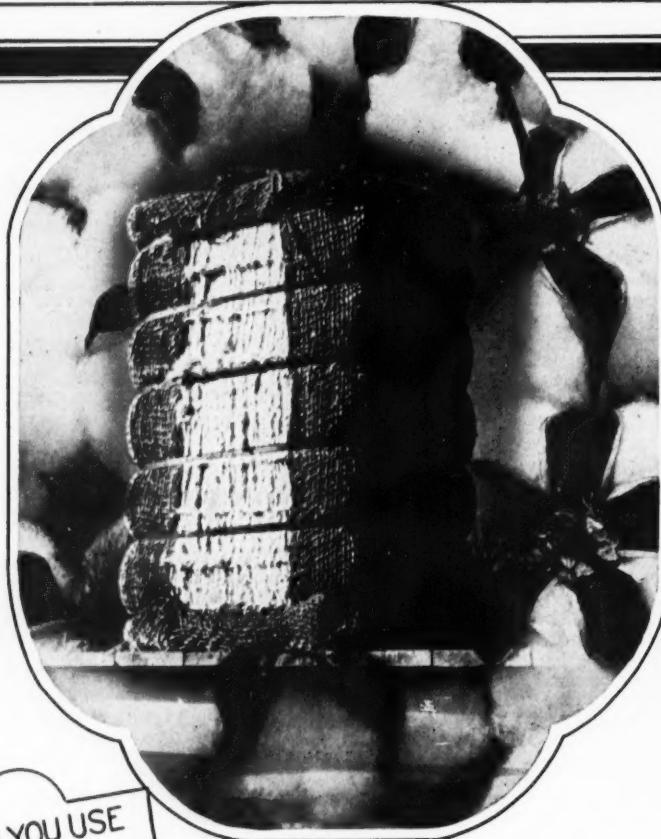
We have sent a marketing specialist to the Far East, who will devote his entire efforts to looking into the decline in United States cotton exports to the Orient countries and to studying possible means by which those exports may be increased. A similar survey is being conducted in Europe.

This work is part of the whole broad effort to promote exports of agricultural products being undertaken by the Department's newly created Foreign Agricultural Service.

As another aid to increased foreign markets for our agricultural products, the Department has endorsed legislation which would authorize federal insurance against certain abnormal risks on United States products stored overseas.

A significant trend affecting the market for cotton is the dwindling demand for cotton used in tire cords. For 30 years this had been the biggest single

(Continued on page 59)



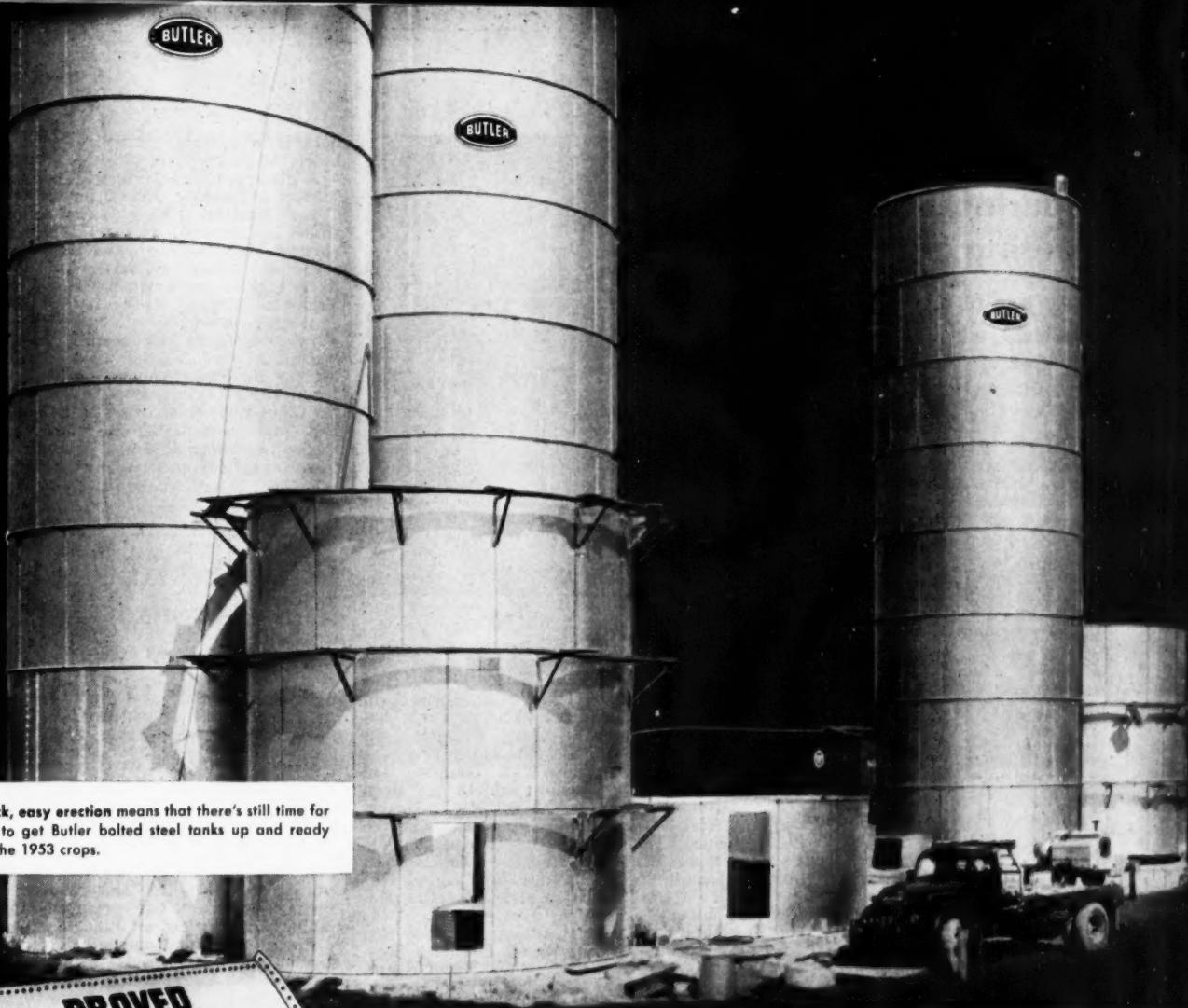
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2 LB. 21 LB. TARE
OPEN WEAVE
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YOU FAVOR YOURSELF
AND YOUR CUSTOMER

For perfect performance
and real economy it's always-
"Hindoo!"

Judlow

MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.

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Quick, easy erection means that there's still time for you to get Butler bolted steel tanks up and ready for the 1953 crops.

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MORE ECONOMICAL
TO ERECT**

You get permanent storage in a hurry with **BUTLER** bolted steel grain tanks

Butler bolted steel grain tanks are quick and easy to erect. You get them up and on the job in *days instead of weeks!*

This means big savings in time and labor that cut construction costs. Teamed with the *low* initial cost of Butler steel tanks, it keeps your investment in permanent grain storage units to a minimum!

It means, too, that you can build a complete new stor-

age installation or expand your present facilities in a *hurry*. You'll be set for the rush when grain starts moving . . . ready to handle bigger volumes for new profits.

Consider the advantages of weather and rodent-proof storage with fire-safe protection. Think of the low initial investment . . . and the time and money you'll save on erection. You'll see why it will pay you to buy Butler bolted steel grain tanks.

Butler tanks give you all these benefits!

- Low initial cost reduces your investment
- Quick, easy erection cuts construction costs
- Weather-tight storage keeps grain clean, safe
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June 10-11-12

Superintendents Meeting Set

■ FORT WORTH to be host to national oil mill group. Large number of speakers includes representatives of foreign countries.

Plans for the fifty-ninth annual convention of the National Oil Mill Superintendents Association to be held June 10-11-12 at the Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, have been completed.

Twelve major addresses, including the annual address of the president, and a round table discussion are scheduled for the three-day session.

On Wednesday, June 10, the convention will be called to order at 9:30 a.m. by Edward Pflanz, president, Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Supply Association. Following the address of welcome, speaker to be announced, responses will be given by L. C. Roots, H. Matamoras, Mexico, association vice-president, and R. C. (Dick) Brown, vice-president, the oil mill machinery group.

At 10:40 Association President Edward L. Nash, Southland Cotton Oil Company, Waxahachie, Texas, will deliver the annual address of the president. Other speakers Wednesday morning are W. C. Whittecar, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, Texas, whose subject is "Solvent Extraction of Cottonseed Meats without Pre-Pressing"; P. E. McKamy, Prater Pulverizer Company, Chicago, who will talk on "Special Pulverizing Machinery for the Oil Seed Industry"; and Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, chemical engineering department, Texas A. & M. College, College Station, whose subject is "Our 1953 Short Course for Oil Mill Operators."

Thursday morning, June 11, the convention will be called to order by Vice-President Roots. Speakers include Jorge



H. E. WILSON
Association Secretary

Martin Ruiz, Mexico City, who will speak on "Expeller and Screw Press Applications on the Many Different Oil Bearing Seeds and Beans in Mexico"; B. B. Hulsey, Swift & Company Oil Mills, Dallas, whose subject is "Good Housekeeping in the Oil Mill"; Neema Nef Emad, Tanta, Egypt, who will discuss "The Future Prospects of the National Oil Mill Superintendents Association in Egypt and What Egypt Has To Offer"; L. U. Cole, Industrial Machinery Company, Fort Worth, whose subject is "Lint Cleaning as I See It"; and Frank G. Dollear, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, whose address is titled "The Oil Seed Program and Its Connection with Improvement in the Nutritive Properties of Our Products."

Also on Thursday morning a round table discussion on cleaning of cottonseed and linters is scheduled. Leaders in this discussion are M. C. Verdery, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; H. D. Reeves, Sweetwater Cotton Oil Company, Sweetwater, Texas; Bentley H. Page, Western Cottonoil Co., Lubbock, Texas; C. M. Chandler, Lubbock Cotton Oil Company, Lubbock; C. W. Rankin, Brenham Cotton Oil and Manufacturing Company, Brenham, Texas; Jim Brawner, Southern Cotton Oil Company, New Orleans; and other members of the short course, seed and lint cleaning committees.

President Nash will preside at Friday's meeting which features addresses by A. C. Wamble, Cottonseed Research Laboratory, Texas A. & M. College, who will report on "Progress in Research Work Pertaining to Our Industry the Past Year"; H. F. Crossno, California Cotton Oil Corporation, Los Angeles, who will report on the West Coast divisional meeting held in San Francisco last March; and C. C. Castillor, Refuge Cotton Oil Company, Greenville, Miss., who will discuss "The Progress of Our Association and What It Has Done for the Oil Mill Industry." Secretary H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Company, Wharton, Texas, will present the annual report Friday.

Business sessions will adjourn at noon each day. At 1 p.m. Thursday the Twenty-Five Year Club luncheon will be

held in a private dining room at the hotel.

A get-acquainted party will be held at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, June 9, in the Hotel Texas parlors. Other entertainment, which is sponsored by the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Supply Association, includes a luncheon for ladies to be held in the Keystone Room, Hotel Texas, at 1 p.m. Wednesday, June 10. The luncheon will be followed by a style show staged by Meacham's in Fort Worth. A "Get-Together" party will be held in the Silver Lounge, Hotel Texas, for all delegates at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday. On Thursday there will be a banquet and floor show in the ball room, Hotel Texas, beginning at 7 p.m. Dancing will follow the floor show.

At Edgewater Park

Crushers To Meet In Mississippi

■ WRIGHT, DAVIS, Morgan and McDaniel will address annual convention June 10-11-12.

Members of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association who attend the forty-fourth annual convention to be held at Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, June 10-11-12, will hear addresses by Wilson Wright, economist, The Procter and Gamble Company, Cincinnati, on June 11 and Wallace M. Davis, president, Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans, on June 12.

Preceding formal opening of the convention on June 11, there will be a barbecue at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel terrace at 7 p.m. Wednesday, June 10.

Other speakers scheduled for the two-day business session are Clarence E. Morgan, president, Merchants and Farmers Bank, Kosciusko, and C. E. McDaniel, National Cotton Council, Memphis. Following tradition, each speaker has been asked to select his subject.

The convention will also hear remarks by H. S. Swayze, Benton, and Harris Barnes, Jr., Sherard, district winners of the 1952 Five Acre Cotton Contest in Mississippi.

Meetings will be called to order by President C. Y. Katzenmier, Port Gibson Oil Works, Port Gibson, and the invocation will be presented by the Rev. Edward A. DeMiller, Church of the Redeemer, Biloxi. Meetings will begin at 9:30 a.m.

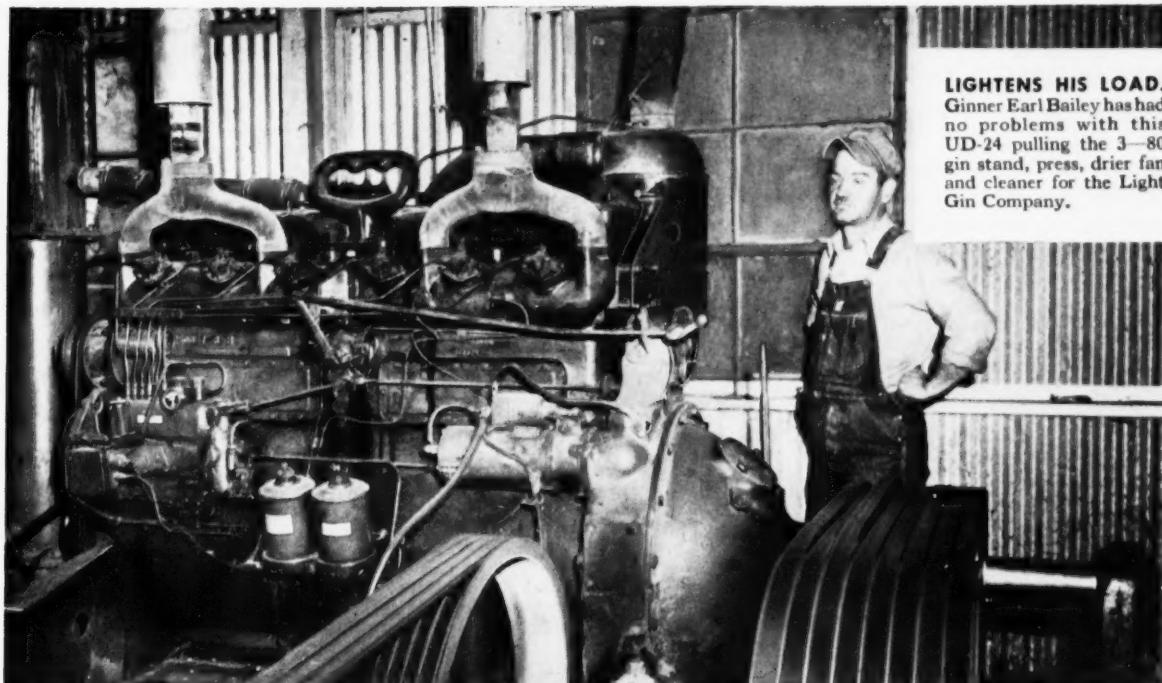
Thursday's program includes remarks by Morgan, Wright's address and a statement by McDaniel. Friday's agenda includes Davis' address and the appearances of the Five Acre Cotton Contest winners. Election of officers and presentation of motions and resolutions will conclude the session.

Entertainment features, in addition to the pre-convention barbecue, include a luncheon for ladies at 11 a.m. Thursday, June 11, in the Terrace Room No. 3, a buffet dinner at 8 p.m. Thursday in the main dining room and dancing starting at 9 p.m. in the ball room.

Current officers of the Mississippi Crushers', in addition to Katzenmier, are M. J. Harper, Refuge Cotton Oil Company, Vicksburg, vice-president, and J. A. Rogers, Jackson, secretary.



EDWARD L. NASH
Will Deliver President's Address



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3-80 equipment was maybe overloading both engines, but they held up fine and did great work.

"Then in 1950 we got a UD-24, and no load that we can put on it even begins to pull this engine down. Costs? Only about 25¢ per bale."

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At Ruidoso, June 15-16

New Mexico Ginners Announce Program

■ CONVENTION speakers will discuss ginning research, accident control, cotton breeding and other industry problems.

The program for the fourth annual convention of the New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association, to be held at the Navajo Lodge in Ruidoso, June 15-16, has been announced by Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces, president of the association.

J. W. Jones, Roswell, is vice-president. Directors are, in addition to Meriwether and Jones, Bill Griffin, Deming; Winston Lovelace, Loving; Luther Thomas, Portales; Leon Rice, Lovington; and J. P. White, Jr., Roswell.

Association officers will make their annual reports at the initial business session of the convention which will be called to order at 9 a.m. Monday, June 15.

The engineering phase of ginning research at the USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Mesilla Park, N. M., will be discussed by V. L. Stedronsky of the laboratory staff; and W. H. Fortenberry, cotton technologist, will review the cotton quality phase of the laboratory's ginning research.

Static in cotton gins will be the subject of a talk by Clarence Leonard,



CARL MERIWETHER

physicist at the laboratory; and Marvin Smith, Mesilla Park agricultural economist, will discuss some economic considerations in ginning irrigated cottons.

"Dollars and Sense of Accident Control" will be the subject of an address by K. R. Welsh, Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co., Dallas. Following the election of directors, the business session will adjourn at noon, giving those attending an opportunity to enjoy the golf tournament at Ruidoso Country Club or other recreation.

Gin machinery manufacturers and gin

supply firms will be hosts at the annual banquet at 7:30 Monday evening in the Navajo Lodge dining room.

Dr. Lester M. Blank, senior plant pathologist, USDA, State College, N.M., will be the first speaker at the business session starting at 9 a.m. Tuesday, followed by George B. Ray, in charge, El Paso district, USDA Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

A report on 1517 cotton breeding will be made by Dr. G. N. Stroman, New Mexico A. & M. College; and developments in short staple cotton breeding will be discussed by Dr. Harold Loden, Paymaster Farms, Plainview, Texas.

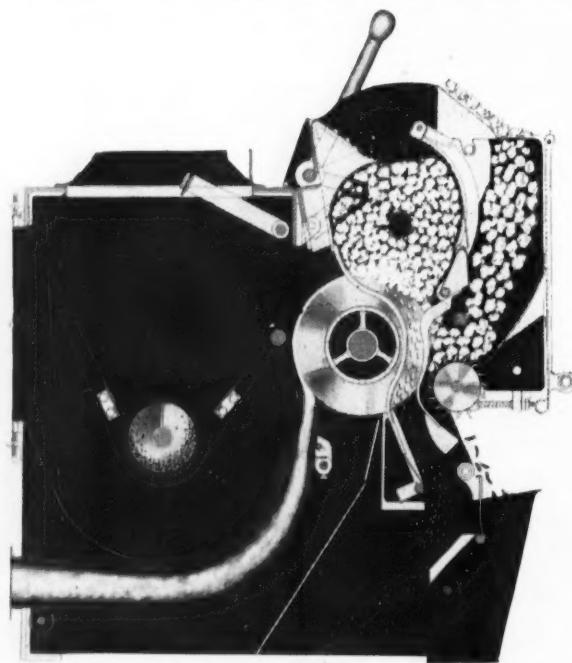
J. T. Stovall, New Mexico Crop Improvement Association, State College; and Clifton Kirkpatrick, National Cotton Council, Memphis, will be other guest speakers at this session.

Lovelace will lead a discussion of cottonseed price supports, and Griffin will lead the discussion of figuring foreign matter on machine picked cotton.

The convention will adjourn after the election of officers for 1953-54.

Egypt Plans To Increase Oil and Cake Exports

Egypt has increased commercial cottonseed production in 1952-53 to 750,570 short tons as compared with 616,850 in 1951-52, according to USDA. Of the 1951-52 production of 616,850 tons, 538,890 tons were crushed, yielding 78,260 tons of oil. Remaining seed stocks at the year's end were around 80,000 tons. The government has set aside 5,500 tons of cottonseed oil and 55,000 tons of cottonseed cake for export in 1953.



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Effectively controls boll weevils, boll worms, aphids, thrips and cutworms.

Easy Application . . . Essentially you apply two sprays in one easy operation because ORTHO 3-5 Cotton Spray combines two important and potent insecticides in scientific formulation.

Economical . . . Since it is a combination spray and controls so many insects with each spraying.

Effective Kill . . . ORTHO 3-5 Cotton Spray kills cotton insects quickly and effectively. Stops losses and helps insure better yields and greater profits.

Saves Time and Labor . . . When you use ORTHO 3-5 Cotton Spray you save time and labor of mixing insecticides or of separate applications.

ORTHO-MITE 2 Emulsive

An outstanding miticide containing ORTHO-MITE (Aramite) in scientific formulation.

Effectively controls red mites on cotton.

Toxicity . . . ORTHO-MITE 2 Emulsive has low acute toxicity to warm-blooded animals. This low acute toxicity makes ORTHO-MITE one of the safest miticides on the market.

Effective Kill . . . ORTHO-MITE kills entire mite populations in a matter of days after application and mite populations have *not shown* a tendency to bounce back and increase rapidly.

Highly Effective . . . Extensive usage has shown outstanding control of most species of mites with fewer sprayings of your cotton.

Economical . . . Economical application rates . . . plus length of time it's effective—keeps the cost per acre of ORTHO-MITE low. The added profits you get when you use ORTHO-MITE will repay you many times over the cost of the applications.

Bigger yields per acre

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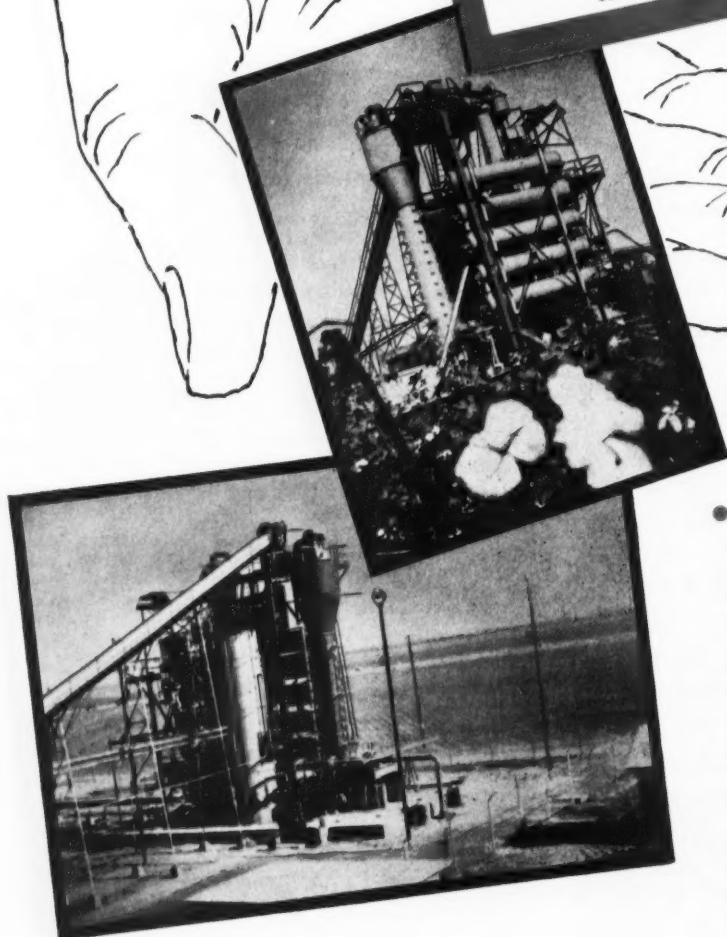
Compatibility ORTHO-MITE 2 Emulsive and ORTHO 3-5 Spray are compatible so you can use them together to control the mites plus many of the major insect pests that attack cotton.

Always—you Profit with ORTHO

Where Else Can You Obtain THESE RESULTS

Seed Quality	Meal	Oil Quality*	
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Oil 18.82	Residual Oil 0.24%	Refining Loss 4.3	
Ammonia 4.01		Bleach 1.3	
Moisture 8.4			

Capacity 290 Tons per day
Solvent Loss .88 Gal. per Ton
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As Viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Sales to Oil Mills

USDA estimates that farmers sold 5,434,000 tons of cottonseed to oil mills from the 1952 crop and exchanged 100,000 tons for meal. This compares with 5,431,000 tons of 1951 seed sold to mills for cash and 115,000 exchanged. Estimated tonnage kept on farms from the 1952 crop is 642,000 tons compared with 740,000 tons of 1951 seed.

• Cotton and 2,4-D

COTTON in the seedling stage is most susceptible to damage from 2, 4-D, but damage may occur during any phase of growth up to the time that plants mature and all bolls are set, Mississippi Experiment Station reports. The most significant symptom at an early stage of growth is stunting of the plant; any delay in growth of contaminated plants in comparison to uncontaminated indicates that there will be some reduction in yield. The earlier in the growing season the cotton plants are injured, the greater will be the delay in maturity of the crop. Seed from cotton plants known to have been contaminated with 2, 4-D should not be used for planting;

but contaminated fields should not be abandoned unless it is certain that no yield can be expected, says the Mississippi Station.

• Dazzling Denims

MERE MALES who don't pay as much attention to feminine fashions as their wives think they should will do well to take a look at what's happening to denim. The old familiar blue jeans are still with us—but they're making them red and green and "yaller" too, and making them out of blends of cotton and synthetics. Furthermore, denim has gone glamorous in sequin-adorned evening dresses and other fashionable attire for the ladies. There are tailored denims, denims that resemble velveteen and light denims that have the look of chambray. Dressing in denim, from daylight 'til after dark, is the fashionable thing to do; and it all adds up to more consumption for the cotton industry's favorite fiber.

• Insect Appropriation

SOUTH CAROLINA'S Senate and House have appropriated \$101,430 for

insect control, overriding a veto by Governor James Byrnes. "This is one more step forward for the farming economy of the state," says a bulletin from the Carolinas Ginners Association.

• Sprinkler Irrigation

INCREASING interest in sprinkler irrigation and other forms of irrigation is reported from all parts of the Cotton Belt and many of the state Experiment Stations and Extension Services are providing timely information on the subject for farmers. Among recent publications is FHM-430, "Sprinkler Irrigation" which may be obtained from Texas County Agents or the Texas Extension Service headquarters, College Station.

• Niven Honored

THE MEMPHIS Agricultural Club has awarded L. A. Niven, horticulture editor of the Progressive Farmer and secretary-treasurer of the club, with a life membership in the organization and a certificate of award testifying to his contributions to Midsouth agriculture.

• Beer Not Practical

"IT IS NOT PRACTICAL," said a spokesman for the British Brewers Society in turning down a request to supply every customer in the nation's pubs with six pints of free beer on coronation day. Tax burdened brewers could not afford the strain, he continued. The request was made in the House of Commons by Laborite James E. Glanville.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COTTON DUSTS and SPRAYS

MORE KILL MEANS LESS PESTS AND BIGGER PROFITS

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General Chemical's great line of cotton "poisons" gives you the *right* product to use for *every* pest problem. Yes, "G.C." dusts and sprays will help guard your crop under all field conditions. That's because each of these General Chemical products is specially compounded to give the maximum results against specific pests; together they offer you the most complete protection possible.

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The Right Product for Every Pest Problem

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DUST FORMULATIONS

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PARATHION

EMULSIFIABLE SPRAY CONCENTRATES

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PRE-EMERGENCE WEED KILLERS

Dinitro Spray Concentrate

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COTTON DEFOLIANT

Potassium Cyanate

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Also other organic insecticides and other defoliants for cotton.

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• Progress of the Crop •

UNFAVORABLE weather during the first half of May delayed planting in some sections of the Belt and caused much replanting in others. The last half of the month was much more favorable and farmers rushed planting and replanting on a round-the-clock schedule. While cotton prospects grew brighter during this period, the over-all picture—Beltwide—is not too optimistic at this time.

The insect situation has been generally favorable over the Belt, but growers are being warned by entomologists to watch fields carefully and to treat immediately when damaging infestations are found.

In **Alabama**, conditions during the week ending June 1 were ideal for field work. Cotton planting was nearly complete and chopping and cultivation were progressing rapidly. Chopping ranged from about half through in the north to nearly finished in most southern areas. Most of the crop is in good condition; however, presence of boll weevils was reported in Marion and Bibb Counties.

In **Arizona**, the late spring is blamed for earlier-than-usual insect damage in some sections. So far, injury has been caused by thrips, beet armyworms, cutworms, mites and aphids. Cotton chopping was general over the state, but cool weather is said to have been detrimental to plant growth.

May rains delayed planting in **Arkansas**, but recent clear weather has enabled farmers to make up for some of the delay. Some late-planted cotton needed rain to bring it up. Chopping and cultivation progressed rapidly on early-planted cotton.

The crop in **California** is late, generally, although cotton made good growth in the Imperial Valley. In the Palo Verde Valley, the weather was too cool for good growth. The crop is considerably behind schedule in the San Joaquin Valley, due to much-below normal temperatures, but chopping was said to be picking up. In the Bakersfield area, it is reported, cool weather has been highly unfavorable for cotton. The Fresno area got a little rain late in May, but observers said it was too light to do much, if any, good.

Reports from **Georgia** were generally good. Plant growth and cultivation were satisfactory, and there was no serious lack of moisture except in the southeast. Very little weevil activity is reported for the state.

There was considerable replanting in **Louisiana**, and it is said to have made good progress. The weather was hot and dry and cultivation was fairly general over the state. Cotton chopping also made good progress.

A period of hot, dry weather brought optimism to **Mississippi** cotton farmers and excellent headway was made in getting grass out of the crop and in cultivating. Extension specialists warned growers who planted after June 1 to follow all production and insect control practices, especially the latter.

The crop in **New Mexico** is 2-3 weeks late, but recent above-normal temperatures have been highly beneficial. Cultivation and irrigation were active. Stands generally are spotted. During the week ending May 30, the eastern third of the state had good rains exceeding an inch in some localities. In the central and western parts of the state, however, there was little or no precipitation. Aphid populations are widespread but in most cases warm weather has made control unnecessary. Red spiders, thrips and

fleahoppers were reported also, but to date they have caused only slight damage.

Temperatures in **North Carolina** have averaged considerably above normal. Cotton stands and growth are generally good in all areas of the state, but the degree of cultivation and chopping varies considerably from one area to another.

Reports from **Oklahoma** were anything but good. Hot, dry, windy weather continued with considerable soil erosion. The drought in the western third of the state was described as becoming "extremely serious." Much cotton was up to fair stands, except in the southwest where rain was urgently needed.

Hot, dry weather was very favorable for cotton in **South Carolina**, but heat and drought were damaging to some advanced crops in the south. Generally, however, cotton growth and condition were excellent. Survival of weevils in the state ran a little above last year and they were found in most early-planted fields in the Florence area. There was also some damage by fleahoppers, thrips and aphids.

Weather has been favorable for cotton in **Tennessee**. Reports said cotton prospects are "somewhat uncertain," however, and that many early-planted fields were grassy, with a few good stands. The yellow-striped armyworm was found to be damaging young leaves in some fields in the western part of the state. Some aphid damage was reported from light infestations and there was some thrip damage in the area.

There was much replanting in **Texas** and the crop is generally late. In the Rio Grande Valley, which saw its first bale ginned May 25 in Hidalgo County, and in the Coastal Bend south of the Nueces River, drought is causing rapid deterioration of the crops. Much cotton in the state has suffered from seedling diseases brought about by cool, wet weather. In the Pecos area, a hailstorm near the end of May caused damage to cotton estimated at from \$650,000 to \$1 million. The South Plains area is suffering rather severely from lack of moisture and cotton prospects are not too bright.

The over-all insect picture in the Rio Grande Valley was favorable, although there were light to heavy infestations of weevils in some fields. The pink bollworm has not appeared in strength as yet, but is currently a problem in the Coastal Bend area (see story, Page 46). Elsewhere in the state, insects were on the increase and there were areas where fields needed treatment, principally for thrips and fleahoppers.

Farmers in the northern part of the south-central, central and eastern areas are being urged to use boll-weevil dosages of insecticides in their early season applications. In the north central and northeastern areas early-season treatment should be taking place now.

In Georgia and Alabama

Hand and Conner Head Crushers

■ EDGEWATER PARK convention June 1-2 hears Randolph, Moloney and Kirkpatrick.

H. H. Conner, Jr., Eufaula Cotton Oil Company, Eufaula, Ala., and C. W. Hand, Pelham Oil & Fertilizer Company, Pelham, Ga., were elected presidents of the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association, respectively, at business meetings following a joint meeting June 1-2 at Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss.

Conner succeeds H. E. Jeffery, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Tuscaloosa, Ala., as the Alabama-Florida group's president, and Hand follows W. P. Lanier, The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Atlanta, in the Georgia organization.

T. R. Cain, Montgomery, Ala., was re-elected executive secretary of the Alabama-Florida group. Frank A. Graham, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Dawson, was named vice-president of the Georgia crushers to succeed E. G. McKenzie, Sr., Central Cotton Oil Co., Macon; and J. E. Moses, Atlanta, was renamed secretary-treasurer.

The Georgia crushers elected R. P. Jarrett, Atlanta, to honorary membership and voted to award a plaque for outstanding service to cotton in Georgia to E. C. Westbrook, agronomist, Georgia Extension Service, Athens.

Following the invocation by F. H. Heidelberg, Tuscaloosa, National Cotton Council field service supervisor for the Southeast, the joint session opened with presidential greetings from H. E. Jeffery and W. P. Lanier.

In an inspirational address, Jennings Randolph, Washington, formerly Congressman from West Virginia, emphasized that the nation is going through an important period of adjustment and that each individual must accept the responsibility of analyzing and facing facts realistically. He urged businessmen to defend—not apologize for—profits, the lifeblood of business.

John F. Moloney, Memphis, assistant to the executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association, pointed out that members of the industry have a responsibility of explaining to farmers, ginners and others what has been happening under 90 percent of parity price supports. Calling attention to the accumulation of cottonseed products and destruction of markets, the accumulation of lint and mounting stocks of grains, Moloney said that, as the Secretary of Agriculture has pointed out, all of the federal agricultural programs are being brought into disrepute by these rigid price supports.

While cotton exports are down, domestic consumption is increasing, Clifton Kirkpatrick, Memphis, National Cotton Council field service director, said. He added that American technologists are providing foreign spinners with information on the improvement of American cotton quality and that plans are being made for cotton promotional activity in Europe.

Alabama's Maid of Cotton, Mary

Elizabeth Gregory, Auburn, was presented to the convention, as was Edward F. Hollowell, NCPA Educational Service field representative in the Southeast.

Entertainment features included a pre-convention seafood jamboree and barbecue May 31; and, on June 1, the ladies luncheon, golf tournament and banquet.

• Keep Cattle Away From Lubricants

CRANKCASE OIL, old oil drums and similar containers should be kept away from cattle, and drainage from around grease racks should not be allowed to contaminate lots or pastures to which cattle has access, says the Louisiana Extension Service in a warning against danger of X-disease which is timely for all states. The warning points out that X-disease, hyperkeratosis or horny-skin disease, can be caused by chlorinated naphthalene compounds which are contained in some lubricants.

New York Cotton Exchange And Wool Group Elect

New York Cotton Exchange and Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange have elected and installed officers and directors for 1953-54. Cotton exchange officers are B. J. Conlin, B. J. Conlin and Co., president; Edward J. Wade, Wade Bros. and Co., vice-president; and G. Clarke Watson, re-elected treasurer.

Wool associates officers are E. Bradford Keith, Walker Top Associates, president; Philip B. Weld, Harris, Upham and Co., first vice-president; Freeman E. Maltby, McDonald and Maltby, second vice-president; and Frank Knell, treasurer.

U.S. 1952 Cotton Picking Rate Averaged \$3.05

Average rate paid for picking 100 pounds of seed cotton for the 1952 crop was \$3.05 for the U.S., compared with \$3.00 in 1951, \$2.65 in 1950, \$2.55 in 1949 and \$2.90 in 1948, USDA estimates. The estimate includes wages paid from the beginning of the picking season through October and includes rates paid for snapping bolls converted to seed cotton equivalent.

By states, average 1952 rates paid were Alabama \$2.70, Arizona \$3.35, Arkansas \$3.20, California \$3.60, Florida \$3.15, Georgia \$3.05, Louisiana \$2.95, Mississippi \$2.95, Missouri \$3.85, New Mexico \$2.50, North Carolina \$3.50, Oklahoma \$2.85, South Carolina \$3.00, Tennessee \$3.15, Texas \$2.90 and Virginia \$3.20.

Lannie H. Thompson Buys Alachua Tung Oil Co.

Alachua Tung Oil Co., Gainesville, Fla., a subsidiary of Benjamin Moore and Co., New York, was sold June 1 to Lannie H. Thompson, owner and operator of the Gainesville Livestock Auction Market. The new corporation will be known as the Alachua Tung Oil and Cattle Co. and will continue under the management of Rolf K. Buckley, who has been in charge of the plant for 29 years. Bessie K. Thompson is secretary of the new firm.



Blast Weevils with aldrin

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From our Washington Bureau



By **FRED BAILEY**

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Moscow and U. S. Farm Policy**—Malenkov & Co. in the distant Kremlin are playing a mysterious but important part in Washington decisions that directly affect U.S. agriculture. A case in point is the question of whether this country shall impose production controls over such crops as cotton, wheat, and corn.

A favorite line of Russian propaganda against this country is that we are a nation of fat capitalists who fill bulging warehouses with surplus food and fiber, leaving other peoples of the world ill clad and hungry. This line of verbal attack can hurt us. Particularly is this true in Asia and the Middle East where there is abject poverty, and where the U.S. and its allies are none too popular.

Upshot is that the issue of production controls over U.S. agriculture is being taken to the White House. The President himself will take a hand in final decisions on whether there are to be controls over upcoming crops, and to what extent they will be applied, if at all.

General feeling is that if production cutbacks are sharp, the Russians can cause us new troubles. Effects could be felt in Korea as well as throughout Asia, not to mention Europe where the U.S. is working to cement a military coalition against possible future Red attack.

• **Wheat Cutbacks May Be Eased**—Consensus in Washington, now, is that planned production cutbacks in wheat will be eased by action of Congress. There is less likelihood that changes will be made in present laws affecting cotton curbs, despite some scattered support for the idea.

The National Planning Association's 31-member committee on agriculture, headed by H. B. Arthur of Swift & Company, recently recommended that the U.S. raise its sights on agricultural reserves of cotton as well as corn and wheat. Under present law, cotton controls may be invoked when reserves reach approximately 3 million bales. The planning group recommended that this figure be raised to 4½ million or 5 million bales. This is the approximate amount of cotton expected to be in storage next fall when Secretary Benson must decide whether there should be controls over the '54 crop.

At this writing there appeared to be little sympathy in the cotton industry for the National Planning Association's idea. D. W. Brooks of the Cotton Producers Association, a member of the planning group's agriculture committee, dissented from the general committee view.

A reserve of 5 million bales of cotton, he declared, would be "too high," threatening to "destroy" free markets.

Mood of USDA at present is to go along with the Brooks' view on cotton, and to invoke curbs on '54 output according to previous plans. This will

mean acreage reductions for growers of some 25 percent . . . unless they vote down quotas, or unless this year's crop falls far below the nearly 15-million-bale output now expected.

• **Kremlin Propaganda Unchanged**—Foreign affairs officials here, acquainted first-hand with Red propaganda methods in Europe, report little change since the death of Stalin in the Russian line of attack against U.S. efforts to work out farm problems with our allies. Here are a few samples of what the Reds were saying in West Germany this year, just before the death of Stalin:

"Leaders of German agriculture . . . are living on the need, depression and sorrow of the West-German farmers . . . They act upon the orders of the U.S. monopolists, the war criminals of the atom bomb—and bacterial warfare.

"They talk about 'maintaining agricultural estates,' but actually play into the hands of American financiers . . .

"They talk about 'maintaining improvement agriculture' but actually they further the ruin of 1.5 million farms (of West Germany) by introducing American farming methods . . .

"They talk about the 'parity of prices' but are responsible for the continuous rising of prices for industrial products . . .

• **Benson's Stock Going Up**—Agriculture Secretary Benson's standing in Congress and with farmers appears to be picking up somewhat following a period when mail to Washington and survey reports reflected growing dissatisfaction with his policies. For one thing, prices have helped the nation's boss farmer.

On May 15, for the first time since Benson took office, the monthly figures of USDA showed a slight improvement in markets. The price index for all commodities was up two points above a month earlier, and the farmer's purchasing power as measured by parity gained a percentage point, returning to 94 percent of parity from the mid-April low of 93.

Another reason for at least some small improvement in the Secretary's position, particularly with Southern legislators, is a change in the tone of his speeches. In a recent talk in Mississippi which is reprinted in full beginning on Page 11 of this issue, instead of implying as he has in the past that the farmer is trading his integrity for dollars, the Secretary said present farm programs should be improved because they give the farmer "too little."

Of special interest to the cotton industry was Benson's additional criticism that present farm programs hurt cotton and help synthetics. This is true, he charged, because supports now in force "hold a price umbrella" over synthetic

and substitute products which in turn take over farm markets.

• **Brannan's Ghost Writers at Work**—The Agriculture Department does not advertise the fact, but one reason Benson's speeches are going over better is because they are now frequently being written by speech writers held over from Brannan days. This was not the case early in the Benson regime. Then, the Secretarial prose was almost entirely turned out by newcomers to the Department who still had much to learn about congressional and public reaction to cabinet talks.

• **Economic Outlook Bright**—Washington forecasters are reflecting increasing optimism over the economic outlook, and soft-pedaling previously expressed fears there will be a recession late this year or early next. They point to three major reasons for thinking things are well in hand:

1. Prospects are for continued heavy spending by government. While there has been some cutback in federal spending, on paper, there won't be much actual reduction for some while. Cuts, when they occur, won't be as deep as the GOP has advertised.

2. The signs point to a continued record rate of business investment in new plants and equipment.

3. Consumer demand is expected to remain strong. Personal incomes early this year were running 7 percent above last. A Federal Reserve Board survey of recent date reflects consumer intentions to spend freely in coming months.

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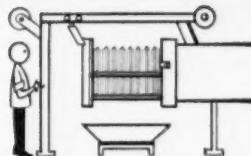
You get much faster air blowing of cake in the Style "H" Filter. You can blow moisture content down to where you want it—in as little as one-tenth the time it takes with other equipment! The Niagara is the only filter in which the full surface of every cake is exposed to evenly-distributed pressure while blowing. Air cannot short-circuit through the filter.

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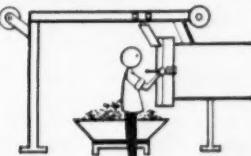
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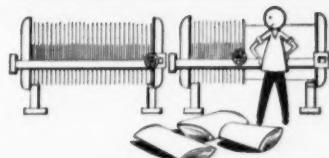


2. Operator taps leaves to drop dried cake into trough, hopper or wagon for recovery or disposal.



3. Then he returns clean leaves into filter. The cover locks pressure-tight with one swift motion.

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In European Markets

Competition Sharp In Fats and Oils

■ **U. S. EXPORTS** will have to meet foreign products price-wise and quality-wise. Dollar shortage complicates situation.

"U.S. fats and oils, taken as a whole, can continue to find a ready market in Europe . . . if they can compete price-wise and quality-wise with fats and oils originating elsewhere in the world,"

says Paul E. Quintus, USDA agricultural economist, who has recently returned from Europe where he made a survey of the market situation.

This competitive situation stems mainly from the fact that world production has expanded so that Europe is not as dependent upon U.S. fats and oils as it used to be. While production as such has barely kept pace with population increases, the economist points out, synthetics and other technical developments have reduced usage.

• **Other Sources of Supply** — Competition is sharpened by the fact that Europe can find other relatively abundant sources of supply. The economist points out that competition can be expected from China, and Manchurian soybeans actively compete with U.S. soybeans,

with the latter being favored in the European market only if they compare favorably in both price and quality.

• **Dollar Shortage** — Quintus points out that there is still a shortage of dollar exchange which is basic to the export volume. "Unfortunately, the dollar shortage frequently results in involved transactions within a country or through third countries which add to the cost of the sale," the economist declares. He emphasizes that price and quality are as important as the dollar shortage and are sometimes the determining factor.

The economist believes, however, that most Europeans are likely to continue to prefer to buy U.S. fats and oils if the Europeans have the dollars. On the other hand, the profit motive may tend to reduce the operation of this principle. For example, European countries have tremendous crushing capacity, but most of the plants are operating below capacity because they do not have enough raw materials. This results in a natural market for soybeans. But before they will buy, the mills must believe that they can sell the oil and meal at prices which leave an operating profit. Recently, crushing soybeans in Europe has been risky business, Quintus states. The oil must be sold in competition with other "soft" or liquid edible oils which are available from many sources, and the value of the meal has its limits fixed by supply and demand in world-wide competition.

• **Bargains for Soap Makers** — Inedible tallow and greases from the U.S., because of their cheapness in relation to other fats, are a bargain-buy for European soap makers. Consequently, they are becoming increasingly important as a replacement for palm oil and other fats used in soap making, Quintus says.

• **The Lard Outlook** — The American lard market in Europe is largely confined to the United Kingdom, Western Germany and Austria. European lard consumption has declined, with countries other than the three mentioned being self-sufficient or having small export balances. U.S. lard exports to Europe will depend on how much the British buy, says the economist.

• **The United Kingdom** — The United Kingdom is almost wholly dependent on foreign sources for all categories of fats and oils and is the world's leading importing nation. In 1952, imports totaled 1,692,200 short tons and supplied over 90 percent of the requirements.

The British Isles are a relatively unimportant outlet for U.S. surplus fats and oils other than lard, however. Most requirements come from Commonwealth areas, and the balance comes mainly from Argentina, China, Denmark, Norway and Belgian Congo. Quintus states that lard requirements may run as high as 75,000 to 100,000 short tons per year. In 1952, 66,025 short tons were imported from America. Over-all, British overseas areas supplied 72 percent of the fats and oils imports into the United Kingdom in 1952, the U.S. five percent and other foreign countries 23 percent.

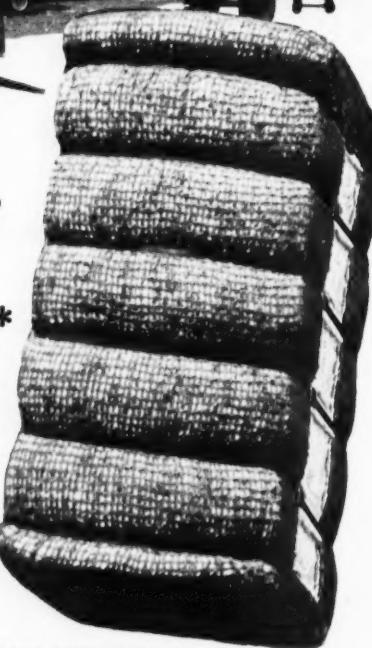
• **Western Germany** — The Western Zone of Germany uses more than one million tons of edible fats and oils annually, importing about 55 percent of its requirements. Since it has no overseas territories to provide regular sup-

(Continued on page 45)



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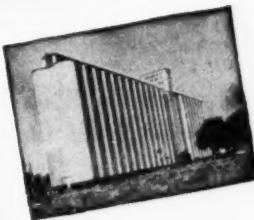
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• Missouri To Control Picking Machines

UNDER a new program being developed by the Missouri State Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Missouri Cotton Producers Association, all mechanical cotton pickers owned or operated within Missouri will be registered annually with the State Commissioner of Agriculture on or before June 1. The purpose of the registration is to prevent the movement of mechanical cotton pickers to and from pink bollworm infested areas without proper supervision of the State Entomologist.

During the past season some four or five mechanical pickers from Missouri moved into pink bollworm infested areas and returned to Missouri without being properly fumigated as required by the Missouri Insect Pest and Plant Disease Law.

According to MCPA Executive Officer Hilton Bracey, there are four requirements in the new program:

1. Owners will register all mechanical cotton pickers.
2. Owners will inform State Entomologist when machine leaves Missouri.
3. Owners will inform State Entomologist and furnish proof of proper fumigation when machine returns to Missouri.
4. Owners who fail to comply with the prescribed regulation will be subject to a rather severe penalty under the Missouri Insect Pest and Plant Disease Law.

Bracey says the whole purpose of the program is to protect the Missouri cotton industry against the ever-increasing

threat of a pink bollworm invasion. The rapid spread of the pink bollworm and the serious threat it now imposes to cotton production have caused all who are interested in this problem to realize the need for greatly expanded control and research programs, Bracey adds.

Tinning Oil Can Be Made From Animal Fats

Animal fats such as lard, tallow and white grease, when slightly modified, are satisfactory tinning oils for the "hot-dip" tin-plating of steel sheets and may be substituted for palm oil, now imported for this process, according to USDA.

The discovery results from research by the Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, under a contract sponsored by USDA.

Development of a satisfactory tinning oil from commercial grades of grease and tallow results in three important advantages, USDA points out. It provides a cheaper tinning oil, creates a ready potential market for surplus fats and reduces dependence on palm oil imports during national emergencies. About 15 million pounds of palm oil are now imported annually for tinning.

Details on the research leading to this new use for animal fats are described in USDA publication, AIC-354, "Animal Fats in Hot-Dip Tinning," which may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Washington 25, or from the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia 18.

• Terraces Stand Up For 35 Years

TERRACES laid by Hugh L. Hopper, Jackson, Miss., 35 or more years ago are still in good condition, says the Mississippi Extension Service. Hopper, a retired agricultural worker, recently visited Tylertown, where he served as Walthall County's first County Agent in 1916-17.

Patterns of terracing which Hopper developed in 1916 are similar to modern agricultural terracing. He measured off the terraces on the contour by using a farm level and decided upon the proper number of terraces for each field's slope.

Hopper will be a special guest at the County Agent Day to be held in Tylertown this fall as part of the national observance of the fiftieth anniversary of farm demonstration work. C. M. Ferguson, federal Extension director, has accepted an invitation to attend the event, which is being planned with the cooperation of the Mississippi Extension Service and the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation.

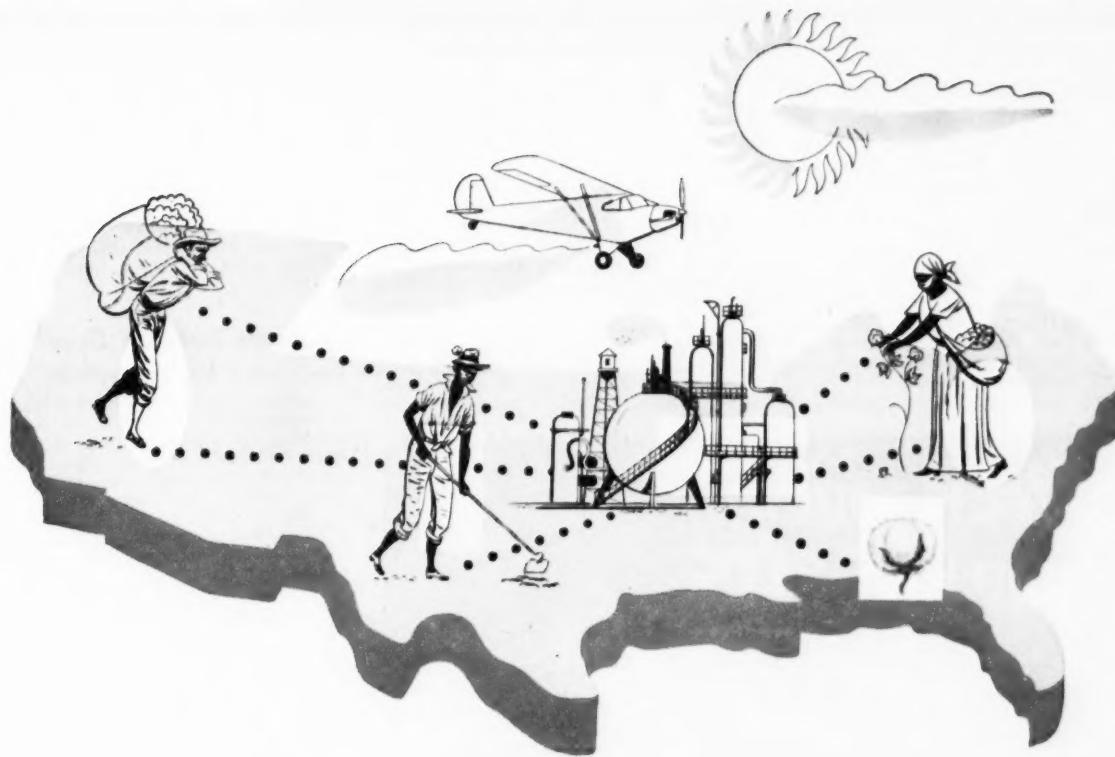
C. A. Chambers Honored

C. A. Chambers, who recently retired as manager of the Swift & Company Oil Mill in Mexia, Texas, was honored at that time by employees and friends with the presentation of a chair and a banquet in his honor. B. B. Hulsey, Dallas, was toastmaster at the banquet. As reported earlier in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, J. A. Ogden has replaced Chambers as manager of the Mexia mill.

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• Houston Is Host to Texas Crushers

TEXAS members of the oil mill industry gathered in Houston this weekend for the fifty-ninth annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association June 8-9 at the Shamrock Hotel. A nautical theme is featured in convention entertainment and business sessions, which will be reported in detail through a story and pictures in the June 20 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

Texas association officers for 1952-53 are Ben R. Barbee, Abilene, president; J. H. Fox, Hearne, vice-president; Ed P. Byars, Fort Worth, traffic director; and C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Bennette Wallin, treasurer, and Jack Whetstone, secretary, all of Dallas.

Californians Are Protesting Proposed Acreage Cuts

A Western Cotton Growers Association delegation left California on May 31 to meet with congressional leaders in Washington, D. C., and protest the acreage cuts scheduled for 1954 under the present cotton acreage allotment law.

W. L. Smith, Buttonwillow; Jack Chezik and Fred Sherrill, Los Angeles; Rudolph Miller, Imperial; and John A. Reynolds, Fresno, general manager of the Central Valley Empire Association, made the trip.

Harold Pomeroy, Bakersfield, president of the Western Cotton Growers Association, said, "Under present law California would take a 40 percent cut in acreage. A 40 percent reduction would cut the

farmers' cotton income in round figures as follows:

"Fresno County, \$40 million; Kern, \$34 million; Tulare, \$24 million; Kings, \$14 million; Madera, \$7 million; Merced, \$5 million. These estimates are based on reports of the county agricultural commissioners for last year.

"This is an intolerable situation. It is a threat which might wreck not only our cotton industry but also prices for other agricultural crops like alfalfa, cantaloupes and other field crops into which 600,000 acres of cotton land would be planted."

Soybean Futures Board To Open in Memphis

Trading in soybean futures will begin in Memphis this fall when the only soybean futures contract of its type in the world is established by the Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association, according to Arthur Williams, executive vice-president.

The new trading setup will provide the only multiple delivery soybean futures contract in the world. Chicago has the only other soybean futures market in existence, but it offers only one delivery point, Williams states.

He explains that the futures market is expected more nearly to reflect the true value of beans in the area and to remove some of the disadvantages under which soybean handlers in the South have operated.

Members of the association and the board of directors voted recently to open the futures contract not later than Sept. 1 and by Aug. 1 if possible.

Texas Water Supply Bills Enacted by Legislature

Eight bills recommended by a special water resources committee were enacted by the Texas Legislature this year. The eight bills were recommended as temporary measures until a long range water policy and conservation program is developed.

The bills provide for the following:

1. Cancellation of permits to appropriate water under which no part of the water has been used for a period of ten years next preceding the effective date of the act. The effective date is fixed as of Jan. 1, 1955.

2. Creation of a water pollution advisory council.

3. Clarification of provisions of the present water code that prescribe purposes for which water may be appropriated.

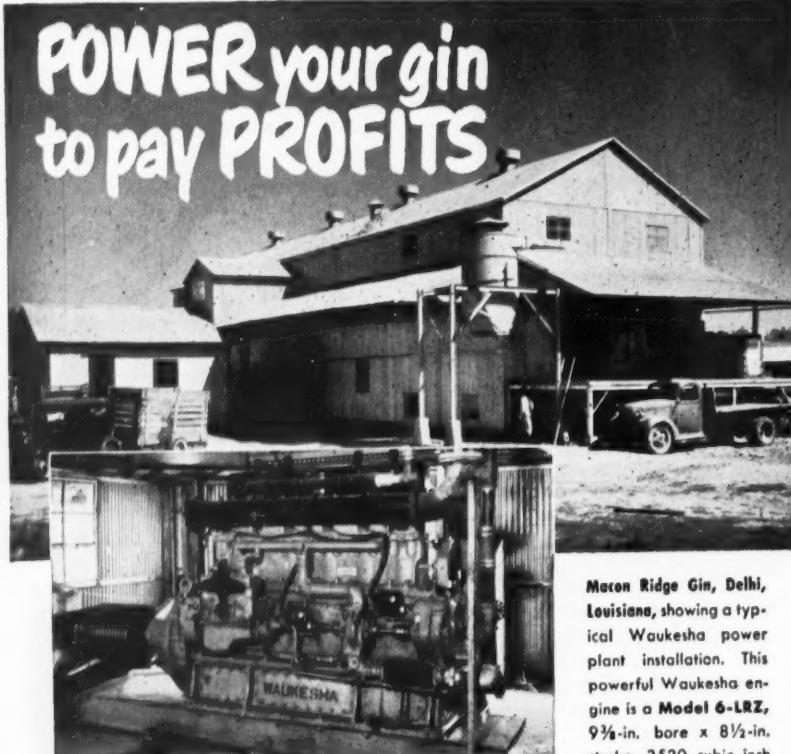
4. Authorization for the Board of Engineers to grant seasonal and temporary permits to appropriate water.

5. Authorization for the Board of Water Engineers to enforce by injunction, etc., any and all reasonable rules and regulations, and the terms and conditions of permits and certified filings.

6. Provision for a more efficient administration of the state's water laws by the Board of Water Engineers.

7. Clarification of laws respecting the filing of applications for permits to appropriate water.

8. Creation of a committee of nine members, three to be appointed by the Governor, three by the Lieutenant Governor and three by the Speaker of the House, to develop a long range water policy and conservation program for Texas.



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• Feed Consumption Shows Decrease

CONSUMPTION of feedstuffs during the first half of the 1952-53 season was 520,000 tons smaller than during the same period of the previous season, USDA reports. This decline to a total consumption of 8.9 million tons for the 1952-53 period represented a reversal of the trend in which the consumption for this period has increased sharply each year for the past three years.

Feedstuffs consumption for the first half of the 1951-52 season was 9.5 million tons, compared with 9.0 million tons for the comparable period in 1950-51.

and the 1946-50 average of 8.2 million tons for the period.

USDA points out that feeding declined relatively more than the decline in livestock numbers, and that feedstuffs prices have dropped about 17 percent since the beginning of the current feeding period.

Consumption of oilseed meals for the first half of the season amounted to 5,130,100 tons. This compares with the record of 5,412,800 tons for the first half of last season, and 4,865,300 the first half of 1950-51. Production of oilseed meals the first six months of the season at 5.2 million tons was about 0.2 million below last season. Adding to the supplies were heavy imports which

totaled 247,659 tons as against 134,290 tons the same months last year. While imports increased, exports at 10,643 were 66,476 tons smaller. With smaller livestock numbers and generally less active demand, stocks of oilseed meal had accumulated this year while last season's demand was urgent and stocks were relatively small. Stocks of oilseed meal at crushing plants totaled 392,700 tons on March 31 this year, compared with 125,700 on March 31, 1952.

Consumption of grain by-product feeds the first half of the season was 200,000 tons less than the first half of 1951-52 and totaled 3,244,900 tons. Disappearance of wheat millfeeds at 2,415,700 tons was 100,000 tons smaller than last year while disappearance of distillers' dried grains at 84,700 tons was 147,300 tons less. Production of gluten feed and meal and rice millfeeds increased 25,100 and 28,300 tons, respectively. Alfalfa meal shipments from producing plants the first six months of the season were larger than last year and totaled 466,400 tons. Imports of fish meal, October through March, totaled 52,400 tons this year, compared with 99,500 tons last year. Due mainly to the smaller imports, consumption of fish meal at 91,800 tons was 50,800 tons less than last year.

Feedstuff prices have dropped sharply since the beginning of the season due mainly to relatively larger supplies and a slow demand caused in part by the general decline of other prices. Last season demand was extremely active although the consumption of feed per animal unit was larger than this year. The index number of wholesale feedstuff prices has declined each month since last August when it reached nearly 300, the highest level since January 1948. The index number of wholesale feedstuff prices at the middle of May was 230.6, compared with 278.7 a year ago. Feedstuff prices have advanced about eight points since April 21.

At the middle of May feedstuff prices averaged 24 percent above the 10-year (1940-49) average. Tankage prices were the lowest, averaging 12 percent below and meat scraps were 7 percent below. The only other feed under the 10-year level was alfalfa meal which was 2 percent below. Soybean meal averaged 32 percent above the 10-year level while cottonseed and linseed meal were each 14 and 31 percent, respectively, above. Prices of millfeeds at the principal markets were 32 percent above average and other grain by-product feeds ranged from 24 to 29 percent above average.

Nine New Mexico Counties Enter Pasture Contest

Nine counties have entered teams in the New Mexico farm grassland program contest for 1953, according to E. E. Anderson, Extension dairyman, New Mexico A. & M. College, Bernalillo. Dona Ana, Eddy, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Socorro, Taos, Torrance and Valencia counties will be represented in this year's contest.

Object of the program and the contest is to promote better pastures and more efficient use of roughage, Anderson says. The pasture and roughage program of participating teams will be judged by a committee of three after July 1, and the winning county will receive a cup from the National Fertilizer Association.

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Makes cleaner, stronger bales
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• Council Promotes Staff Members

APPOINTMENT of Ernest Stewart, Memphis, public relations manager of the National Cotton Council, to the post of general manager of sales promotion and public relations in charge of the cotton organization's New York office, effective June 15, has been announced



ERNEST STEWART

by Ed Lipscomb, Council director of sales promotion and public relations.

Simultaneously, Lipscomb announced the elevation of W. L. "Bill" Foreman of the Council's public relations staff to public relations manager in the Memphis office, and the transfer of R. T. Alexander of the Memphis sales promotion staff to New York where he will serve jointly in merchandising and foreign promotion relations.

Stewart succeeds Paul M. Jones as head of the Council's New York operations. Jones resigned to accept the position of president of the Carpet Institute in New York.

Associated with the Council since



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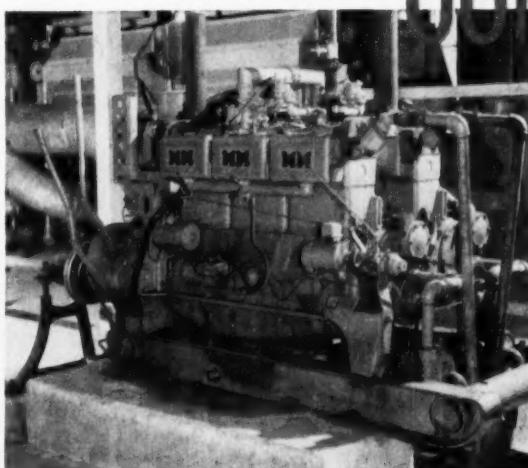
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MM engine flexibility makes all kinds of installations easy. Get the facts on front or rear power take-off and choice of rotation or PTO-speeds that meet your needs, save you money!

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE

MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

1939, Stewart served first as public relations assistant in the Memphis office. Following World War II, he was named public relations manager for the organization's entire operations including the Memphis, New York, and Washington offices.

Prior to joining the Council, he was a member of the staff of the Mississippi Advertising Commission at Jackson, Miss., and served from 1936 to 1938 as editor of the Mississippi Guide at Gulfport, Miss.

The new head of the New York office is well known in public relations and promotion circles, having been in charge of all Council relations with press, radio, television and other communications media throughout the U.S. He likewise has supervised the extension of such cotton merchandising activities as Na-

tional Cotton Week to state and community levels across the cotton-producing states through the Council's field service staff.

He currently is serving as president of the Midsouth Chapter of the Public Relations Society of America. He is a member of the American Agricultural Editors Association, the National Association of Radio Farm Directors and the Memphis Industrial Editors Association. He was graduated from Mississippi College at Clinton, Miss., and is a native of Gulfport, Miss.

Foreman, who becomes public relations manager at Memphis, has been a member of the organization's public relations staff since 1948, working primarily in the field of publications editing and relations with agricultural groups and organizations. He formerly

was editor of the Commercial Dispatch in Columbus, Miss.

Foreman previously served as editor of the Atmore, Ala., Advance, and as a member of the news staffs of the Baldwin Times at Bay Minette, Ala., the Huntsville, Ala., Times, and the Greenwood, Miss., Commonwealth. He attended the University of Alabama, where he majored in journalism. He is a native of Eden, Miss.

During World War II, Foreman served as a naval officer in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Pacific commands. He currently is a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve. He is a member of the Public Relations Society of America and a past president of the Memphis Industrial Editors Association.

Alexander, who joined the Council staff in 1952, formerly was mechanizing manager of the Jelke Division of Lever Bros. Company in New York and earlier was connected with the sales promotion division of the Kroger Company in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a graduate of Southwestern University in Memphis and has done graduate work at Columbia University in New York. He is a native of Memphis.

John Umphress, Oil Mill President, Dies June 1

John Umphress, 83, president of the Van Alstyne Cotton Oil Company, Van Alstyne, Texas, died June 1 at his home. Funeral services were held June 2.

Born in Alabama, he came to Texas as a small child and to Van Alstyne in 1890. He was married that year to Miss Eula Cannon.

Umphress had been associated with First National Bank of Van Alstyne since its founding in 1890 and became president in 1916. He was chairman of the board at the time of his death.

For more than fifty years he was associated with the Van Alstyne Cotton Oil Company as manager and president. He had been chairman of the board of trustees of First Methodist Church for 38 years.

Umphress is survived by his wife; a son, Carl Umphress; a daughter, Mrs. Henry D. Hynds; a sister, Mrs. Spencer Taylor; four grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren, all of Van Alstyne.

Texas Ginners Holding Regional Meetings

Members of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association in the Lower Rio Grande Valley area met May 26 in Harlingen, and more than 175 people attended the banquet, according to Jay C. Stilley, association executive vice-president.

The Valley group has designated Sunday, July 12, as Barbecue Day. The meeting place has not been selected. All ginners will be invited, and there will be an opportunity to present problems encountered in the first few weeks of the ginning season.

District 10 has scheduled a meeting at Richmond for June 10, and District 11-12 will meet June 11 at Sinton.

Cotton Contest Deadline

Closing date for the North Carolina Five Acre Cotton Contest for 1953 was June 1, according to J. A. Shanklin, Extension cotton specialist, State College.

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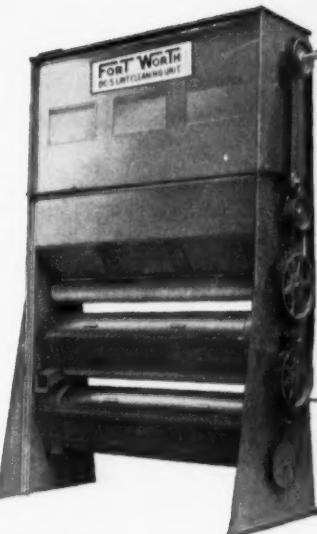
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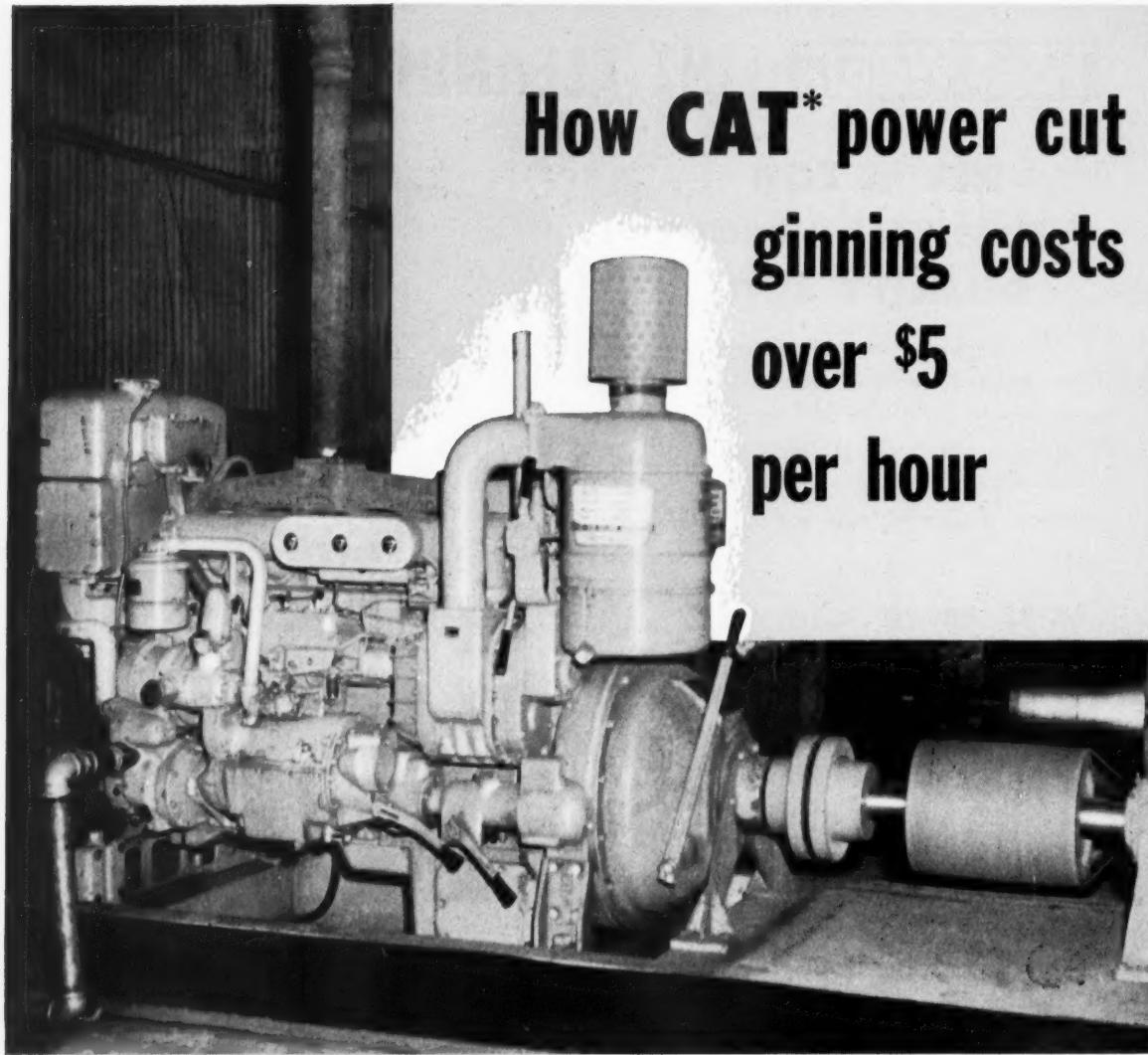
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This Caterpillar D337 Cotton Gin Engine powers a four-stand Murray Gin for Pace Farms, Milton, Florida. It works 12 to 24 hours a day, 30 days a month, 3 months a year. Output averages 4 to 5 bales per hour, saving more than \$5 per hour over the power previously used!

Here's the picture, straight from Manager J. W. Jernigan: "This D337 replaced a steam engine using wood for fuel. The steam unit burned 4 cords per hour at \$4. Two firemen got 75¢ per hour, \$1.50. Upkeep ran about \$1,000 a year. Our D337 uses about 8 gallons of fuel per hour at 13.7¢ per gallon. The engine requires no attention. At this rate, it will pay for itself in a couple of years."

Many other advantages recommend these long-lived yellow engines for ginning. They're easy to install, trouble-free and economical—burning No. 2 furnace oil without fouling. Their horsepower is honestly rated

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There's a Cat Cotton Gin Engine to meet your needs—in 12 sizes up to 500 HP maximum. They've slashed ginning costs for other owners—they can for you. Ask your dealer to *show* you how!

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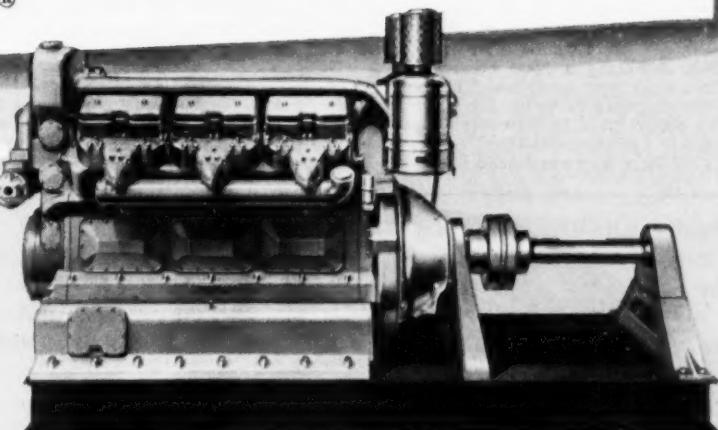
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No waiting for replacement parts — we have complete parts stocks for all models of Cat Gin Engines. They're the same precision quality as the ones they replace!



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Cat Gin Engines are available in 9 sizes up to 400 HP for continuous duty. A wide selection of mountings, clutches, cooling systems, starting systems and other attachments enable you to custom-tailor power to your preference!

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 Amarillo — Lubbock

• First Bale Brings Record \$4,345

THE WORLD'S first bale of cotton brought a record \$3 a pound at public auction in Harlingen, Texas, on May 28. The 615 pound bale earned the grower, Ray Barnick, Mission, a total of \$4,345, including a \$2,500 bonus paid by the cotton committee of the Harlingen Chamber of Commerce.

Barnick, who has grown the first bale for two successive years, received \$2.78 per pound for his 1952 bale, or a total of \$2,684, including a \$500 bonus. The 1952 first bale was auctioned in Houston. Highest previous price for a first bale was \$3,050 paid to Silvester Martinez of Starr County in 1951.

The 1953 bale was purchased by J. E.

Sommerhauser, vice-president, Lone Star Brewing Company, San Antonio. It was shipped to New York, where it was auctioned, with proceeds going to the Waco, Texas, Disaster Fund and the National Society for Crippled Children.

The first bale was ginned at the Farley, Williams and Oliver gin, Mission, and reached Harlingen the night of May 25. Barnick's farm workers began picking cotton on May 22. By Sunday about 30 workers were picking, and on Monday almost 60 people were working in his fields, enabling him to rush the cotton to the gin early Monday night.

Barnick's cotton was California Acala 4-42, the same type as last year's first bale. It was planted Jan. 20, 23 and 24. Barnick, a native of Illinois, has lived in Texas for seven years.

In 1921 the first bale of cotton ar-

rived in Houston on May 22. This is the earliest date of record. Last year Barnick's first bale got to Houston on June 7.

The auction was conducted by Col. Frank Snowden, veteran Lower Rio Grande Valley auctioneer. A parade preceded the sale. Vernon Murphy and John McKelvey are co-chairmen of the Harlingen Chamber of Commerce cotton committee.

• World Peanut Crop Smallest in Years

WORLD production of peanuts in 1952 is estimated by USDA at 10 million short tons, unshelled, the smallest production since 1945. All major producing areas contributed to the decrease of 455,000 tons from the 1951 production, with the principal reductions in India, the U.S. and China.

North American production was down 16 percent from 1951, the result of the sharp decline in the U.S. where the smallest crop was harvested since 1939. Acreage picked and threshed was the smallest since 1937, but the per acre yield was the highest of record. U.S. acreage was cut sharply under the peanut acreage control program. Contrary to early indications, Mexico's peanut crop was 10 percent larger than in 1951, the result of a 10 percent increase in acreage.

Production in Asia declined by an estimated 280,000 tons or 4 percent from 1951. India harvested 3.2 million tons of peanuts from 11.9 million acres, a decline of 5 percent in production, but a slight increase in acreage. Plantings were at a possible all time high but drought reduced the crop in some important producing areas, particularly Hyderabad, Bomber, and Madhya Pradesh. This decline was only partially offset by increases, mainly in Madras the major producing area, and Saurashtra.

China's 1952 peanut harvest is estimated roughly at around 2.4 million tons or down about 4 percent from the 2.5 million believed to have been produced in 1951. These estimates indicate that production in China during the past two years has been considerably smaller than in both the prewar and postwar periods when output averaged 2.9 and 2.8 million tons, respectively. Plantings are believed to have been reduced in 1951 and 1952 because of reduced export outlets.

Production in Indonesia and Burma was approximately at the 1951 level.

South American production increased almost 20 percent in 1952 because of near record harvests in Brazil and Argentina. Uruguay's crop, however, was down about one-half. The 1953 peanut harvest is now underway in Southern Hemisphere countries. In the Argentine output has been estimated at 198,000 tons, well above last year's crop. High producer prices which encouraged increased plantings for the 1952 crop were expected to continue this season and acreage was again increased substantially. In Brazil, much of the land which had been diverted from peanuts to cotton in 1952 has now gone back to peanuts for 1953.

■ J. W. SHEPARD, manager, Swift & Company Oil Mill, Terrell, Texas, has been presented an honorary farmers' degree by the Future Farmers of America.



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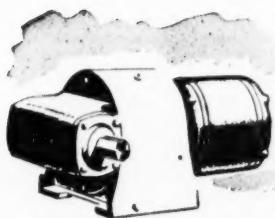
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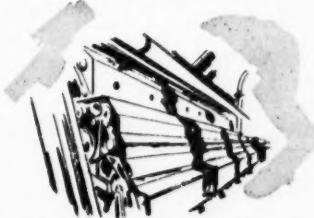
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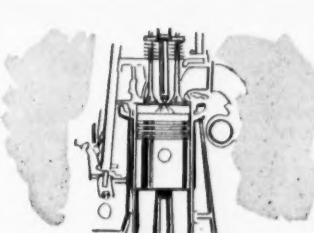
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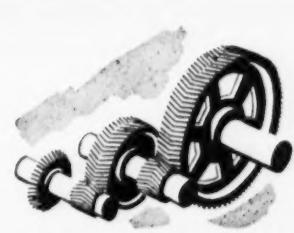
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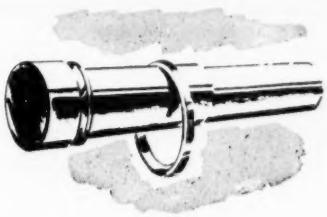
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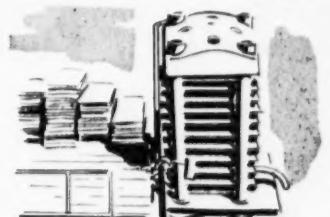
GULF LUBCOTES FOR OPEN GEAR DRIVES—protect against wear and corrosion.



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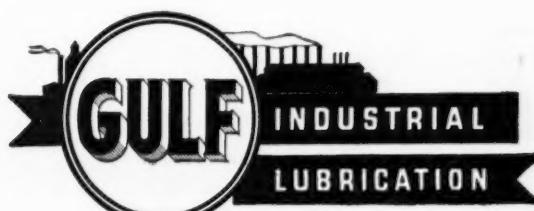


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GULF QUALITY HYDRAULIC OILS—the proper type and grade for every hydraulic press.

It will pay you to investigate their application in
your mill . . . Call in a Gulf Sales Engineer today!



Dr. Roth with Velsicol

Dr. Roger W. Roth has been appointed sales manager of the Agricultural Chemicals Division of the Velsicol Corporation, according to an announcement by



DR. ROGER W. ROTH

H. O. Whamond, vice-president in charge of sales.

Located at the Chicago headquarters, Dr. Roth will be in charge of domestic and export sales. Before joining Velsicol Corporation, he was associated with the Agricultural Chemicals Division of Commercial Solvents Corporation super-

vising the sales development of agricultural pesticides. Previous to this, he was agricultural group leader at Bell Aircraft Corporation responsible for the development and use of the helicopter for agricultural purposes. His past experience covers an unusually wide range of problems connected with agricultural pest control on major crops throughout the U.S. and South America.

A graduate of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, Dr. Roth received his doctorate at Cornell University. He majored in economic entomology and served on the staff at Cornell for several years.

Commercial Peanut Stocks

USDA reports the supply of commercial peanuts held in off-farm positions at the end of April as 653 million pounds, equivalent farmers' stock basis. This is 5 percent smaller than stocks a year ago but about equal to holdings in previous years on the comparable date. Milling operations this season through April were about 10 percent smaller than for the same period of 1951-52, while disappearance of shelled peanuts, all grades, has been virtually the same as that a year ago.

Report on Soy Flour

Bread with satisfactory physical properties can now be produced using high protein soy flour to improve nutritional value, Dr. W. W. Ofelt and associates at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill., reported May 28 at the annual convention of the American Association of Cereal Chemists in Buffalo, N.Y.

Water To Be Featured in Texas Fair Exhibits

"Water for Texas" will be the theme of the agriculture show at the 1953 State Fair of Texas, Oct. 10-25, E. C. Inglish, Dallas, the fair's agriculture chairman, has announced.

The show will take the form of a three-dimensional "Agriculturama" that will show how Texas farmers are meeting their important water resources problems, he revealed.

A central exhibit will feature old Mother Nature herself, turning the crank on a "weather machine" that will cause simulated rain, thunder and lightning at intervals. The hydrological cycles—what happens to water after it falls as rain and how it is returned to the air again—will be portrayed.

The Texas A. & M. College Extension Service will again cooperate with the fair in setting up individual exhibits for each of the 12 Extension districts of the state. Water will also be featured in the district exhibits.

"Water was chosen as the central theme for the show because it is one of the most important single factors in today's agricultural economy, particularly in Texas," Inglish said. Many Texans have little notion of the importance of irrigation to farmers in some sections of the state. Texas actually ranks second in the nation in areas under irrigation.

The show will include exhibits showing the work of Texas Technological College, 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers and Future Homemakers and Negro Extension workers.

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- Engineered for Efficiency

Handle your seeds, nuts, beans, and grain pneumatically . . . without damage. The Phelps Pneumatic Unloader is manufactured in four sizes . . . with capacities from 4 to 60 tons an hour. Let us figure the cost of handling your products better and faster . . . pneumatically.



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Meetings Announced by Feed Industry Groups

Dates have been announced for a number of meetings of feed industry groups and livestock nutrition conferences that will be of interest to members of the oilseed processing industry.

Southern Feed and Fertilizer Control Officials' convention will be held June 22-23 at Clemson, S.C.

North Carolina Feed Manufacturers' Association will meet at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, Aug. 14-15.

Grain and Feed Dealers National Association is scheduled to meet Sept. 20-22 at the Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Texas.

Sept. 24-25 are the dates for the California Animal Industry Conference at Yosemite National Park.

Arkansas Formula Feed Conference will be Oct. 1-2 at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

The Association of American Feed Control Officials will convene Oct. 14-15 at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Florida Feed Dealers Nutrition Conference will be held at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Nov. 12-13.

Hoof and Mouth Disease Breaks Out Again

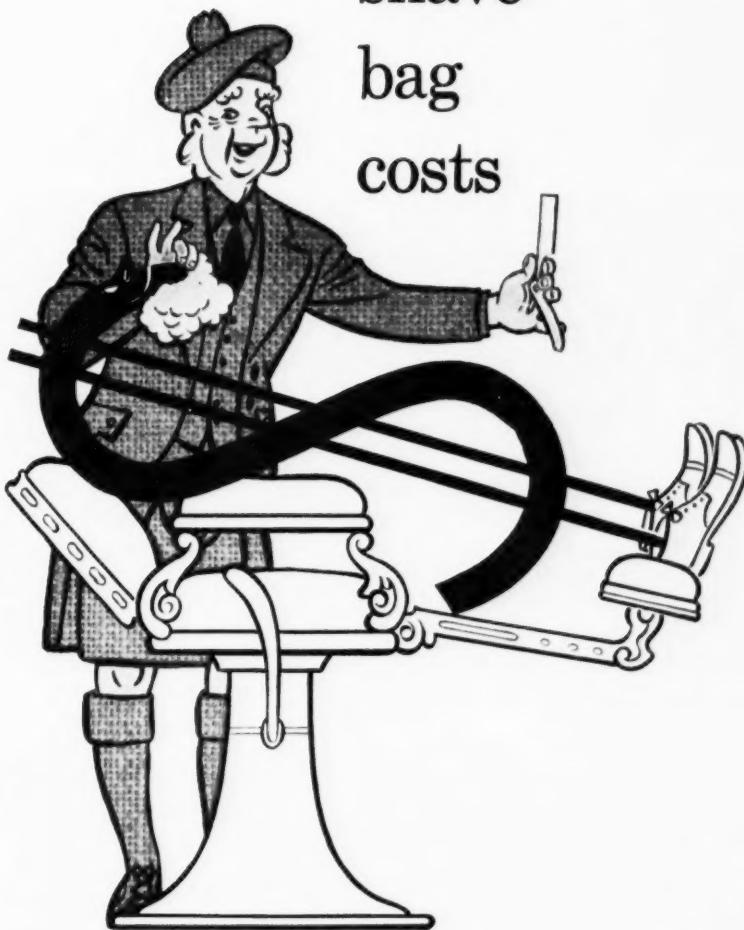
The U.S.-Mexican border was closed on May 23 to the shipment of Mexican cattle, following an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Gutierrez Zamora, Vera Cruz. The outbreak came less than nine months after the disease was thought to be controlled in Mexico and the border reopened for shipment of Mexican cattle into the U.S. Previously, a joint U.S.-Mexican fight against the disease had been waged for nearly five years.



Crushers' Vice-President

MARVIN L. SLACK, above, is the newly elected vice-president of the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association who was not shown in the group pictures of the Oklahoma convention which appeared in the May 23 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. Other officers are G. F. Knipe, Oklahoma City, president; and J. D. Fleming, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer. Slack is manager of the Anadarko Cotton Oil Mill, Anadarko.

How to shave bag costs



... Use Bemis Burlap Bags!

Burlap Bag prices are low.

They are multi-trip bags . . . every re-use cuts the cost still more. And Bemis quality burlap gives you maximum re-use.

That's why you can shave costs with Bemis Burlap Bags.

P. S. Supplies are excellent, too. The jute situation overseas shows you can base your long-term plans on burlap.



• Moisture in Subsoil Determines Yield

COTTON GROWERS have "excellent chances to produce good to excellent cotton yields with little possibility of failures" if the soil is wet to a depth of four feet at planting time, according to C. E. Fisher and Earl Burnett, superintendent and agronomist, respectively, at Spur, Texas, Experiment Substation.

The results of their 22-year study show that cotton yield varies directly according to the amount of soil moisture there was at planting time. "To make a profit—or at least curtail losses—farmers would do well to measure subsoil moisture on their farms or units before deciding how much cotton to plant," Fisher points out. Any farmer

can make an accurate measurement of stored-up moisture by using a soil auger or spade. If any foot section of the soil contains sufficient moisture to form a firm ball when squeezed, or to form an intact ribbon when pressed between the thumb and forefinger, then it may be considered wet, he explains.

Sub-soil moisture is relatively free from evaporation losses and provides a reserve for plants when rainfall is scant or poorly distributed, Fisher points out. By knowing how much subsoil moisture is available, farmers can plan farming operations for the most profitable returns.

In the study it was found that when soil was wet one foot at planting time, the average yield was 44 pounds of lint cotton per acre; when there were two feet of moisture, average yield was 104

pounds; the yield for three feet of moisture totalled 170 pounds; and with four feet of wet soil, the yield was 300 pounds per acre.

Burnett states that with four feet of moisture at planting time, "the chances are three to one that yields will exceed 200 pounds of lint per acre." Both men emphasized, however, that profits can be realized from land with as little as two feet of sub-soil moisture by careful curtailment of expenses and by planting cotton on the most productive land.

When one foot or less of moisture is available at planting time, the Experiment Station men point out, only the most suitable areas should be planted to cotton since chances of producing more than 100 pounds of lint cotton per acre are only about one in ten.

Late-planted grain sorghum, soil building crops and forage sorghum offer the best opportunity to farmers with soil low in moisture content at planting time, Fisher states. "In some instances, fallow during the summer to improve moisture conditions may be desirable for fall seeding of wheat.

"The general theme of farming under these conditions should be one of reducing expenditures and utilizing what moisture is available for temporary and short-season crops," Fisher concludes.

• Carolinas Crushers Meeting June 8-9

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS from North and South Carolina are holding their joint annual convention June 8-9 at the Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., with a program of business and entertainment features which will be reported in the June 20 issue of *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press*.

Officers of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association are C. Fitz-Simons, Jr., president, and Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, both of Columbia. North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association officers are Irvin Morgan, Jr., Farmville, president; T. F. Bridgers, Wilson, vice-president; and Mrs. M. U. Hogue, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer.

PMA Transfer Completed

The Dallas Production Marketing Administration commodity office discontinued sales of cottonseed meal and pellets on May 29, and functions of the Dallas office were transferred to the New Orleans office, according to previously-announced plans.

Inquiries relative to the sale of cottonseed meal and pellets stored in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico should be addressed to F. P. Biggs, director, PMA Commodity Office, 120 Marais Street, New Orleans, La. The New Orleans office telephone number is Canal 6751.

Total Margarine Output Up

Total margarine production in the January-April 1953 period was 447,397,000 pounds, or 0.5 percent over the 445,161,000 pounds produced in the same period in 1952. Production in April 1953 was as follows: colored, 87,841,000 pounds; uncolored, 5,438,000 pounds. In the same month in 1952 total colored margarine production was 88,985,000 pounds while 12,151,000 pounds of uncolored margarine was produced.



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• New Grass Is Hardy And Productive

THE OKLAHOMA Experiment Station, Stillwater, has released a few pounds of a new Bermuda grass, Midland, to certified seed growers this spring. Station personnel say that Midland combines the winter-hardiness of Oklahoma Common Bermuda grass with the increased productivity and other advantages of Coastal.

Enough seed was released to certified growers to plant about 25 acres this year, and the new strain will not be available commercially until they produce adequate seed crops.

Dr. G. W. Burton, Georgia Experiment Station, Tifton, developed the Coastal strain, and he later crossed Coastal with a hardy Bermuda from Indiana. Several selections of this cross have been tested at the Oklahoma Station since 1949.

W. C. Elder of the Oklahoma Station selected the strain now named Midland because it showed the best growth and vigor. In tests at the Station Midland made an average of 7,969 pounds of hay per acre as compared with 5,729 pounds of Coastal and 1,914 pounds of Oklahoma Common. The yields were made after a severe winter.

The new grass grows very tall, with long leaves and very few seed heads. It is highly resistant to leaf diseases and root knot nematodes, Station personnel state. It makes a loose, open turf, making it possible to grow other legumes in the same field.

Dr. Grady B. Crowe Receives Award for Cotton Study

Dr. Grady B. Crowe, agricultural economist, Stoneville, Miss., has been awarded the USDA superior service award. Dr. Crowe is with the USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics, stationed at the Delta Branch Experiment Station.

The award's citation reads, "For meritorious research on economic problems of cotton mechanization, which has contributed significantly to a better understanding of and solution to the problems of mechanizing cotton production, particularly in the Mississippi Delta area."

The over-all project on which Dr. Crowe is engaged is the economics of mechanization in agriculture. He has helped on appraisals of agricultural production for Mississippi.

Dr. Crowe received his undergraduate work at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and at the University of Georgia. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Virginia.

Animals Need Consistently Adequate Protein Supply

Consistently adequate supplies of protein are necessary for profitable livestock production and maximum productive life of beef and dairy cattle and hogs, says Dr. George K. Davis, Florida Experiment Station, Gainesville.

Too often, the Experiment Station worker explained, beef cattle have gone through a "protein-starvation" period in winter and dairy cattle have been given inadequate protein when dry, resulting in loss of weight, particularly "muscle" weight, and condition. When feed is in-

creased, cattle regain fat tissue, but loss of muscle tissue during such periods is permanent and the productive lives of the animals are shortened.

"The problem of maintaining animals in as long a productive life as possible is often a very important factor in the success or failure of a livestock or dairy enterprise," the animal nutrition scientist pointed out.

The dairy farmer who has a turnover of cows every two years cannot realize the success of one whose cows continue in profitable production for from 5 to 12 years. The cattleman whose cows drop calves only every two or three years cannot compete with one whose cows drop calves every year. The same holds true for the farmer who raises hogs—a sow that drops only one or two litters of pigs and stops is not nearly as profit-

able as one that bears six to eight litters during her lifetime.

"It is necessary for every animal husbandman," Dr. Davis said, "to raise animals that develop rapidly into good producers and to maintain those animals for a long productive life if he is to achieve maximum success."

Missourians Tour Station

Farmers from 13 southwestern Missouri counties toured the Sikeston Experiment Station May 25-26. A cotton planting demonstration including different methods of spacing and cross plowing and a weed eradication demonstration using chemicals were included on the program. Farmers also viewed cotton, small grains, pastures and other field crops at the station.

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• Restrictions on Oil Futures Opposed

JOHN F. MOLONEY, Memphis, assistant to the executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association, represented the association at hearings in Washington May 25 before the Commodity Exchange Authority, presenting a statement in opposition to restrictions placed upon futures trading in cottonseed oil.

Dupuy Bateman, Jr., Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, and W. W. Hastings, The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, testified as to how the limitations upon futures trading adversely affects the operations of their firms. Representatives of other finished product manufacturers and of brokers were present.

A second hearing will be held at Commodity Exchange Authority offices in the Board of Trade, Chicago, July 13. Interested persons may attend and present testimony if they wish. No advance notice of appearance is required.

The NCPA statement, presented in accordance with action of the board of directors in May at Los Angeles, urged that the limits upon net position and trading in the cottonseed oil futures market be substantially increased or entirely eliminated.

In concluding the statement, Moloney said "We believe we have demonstrated:

"1. The necessity of the cottonseed processing and the cottonseed oil refining industries for adequate hedging facilities;

"2. That the lack of such facilities

adversely affects the producers of oilseeds just as it does the processors of these commodities;

"3. That the need for hedging facilities during 1953-54 will be substantially greater than in previous seasons;

"4. That the ability of processors to hedge depends upon the willingness and ability of speculators to buy and to carry risks;

"5. That the limit of 60 contracts in cottonseed oil is quite out of line with the one million bushel limit in soybeans.

"6. That the net position and trading limitations are unduly restrictive upon the cottonseed industry because of the extensive use made of the cottonseed oil futures market by processors of other oils and fats."

Exports of Cotton and Linters Much Smaller

Exports of U.S. cotton during the first eight months of the 1952-53 season were 2,244,096 bales compared with 4,556,380 bales during the comparable period of the previous season, USDA reports. Exports this season have included 449,471 bales to Japan, 334,693 bales to France, 296,268 to the United Kingdom, 205,378 to Canada and 199,403 to Italy.

Exports of cotton linters were 71,624 bales for the eight months this season, compared with 167,061 bales for the comparable period of 1951-52. Leading export markets for linters this season were Japan (21,541 bales), France (20,413 bales), West Germany (15,932 bales) and Canada (8,803 bales).

Manage Pastures Properly For Excellent Results

The productivity of orchardgrass and ladino clover or fescue and ladino clover pastures depends a great deal on how these pastures are managed, say Tennessee Extension Service agronomists. They suggest adoption of three major practices to keep such pastures producing at their top levels:

(1) Maintain the fertility level of the soil—annual application of about 300 pounds of 0-20-20 or equivalent per acre is recommended for most soils. The fertilizer can be applied as a top dressing, preferably before growth starts in the spring.

(2) Don't overgraze—graze only when there is enough growth for the animals to secure a fill in a reasonable period of time, and as a rule do not graze closer than three to four inches. Overgrazing during hot, dry weather may do extensive damage to orchardgrass, fescue and ladino clover pastures. Fencing to allow rotational grazing of several different areas can be a profitable management practice.

(3) Clip pastures to control weeds and keep pasture plants at their most succulent and nutritious stage—usually two or three clippings each year are enough.

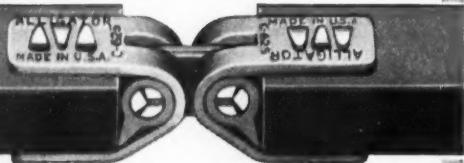
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■ FULL program of business and entertainment at twenty-eighth annual convention.

Members of the Tri-States Cottonseed Oil Mill Superintendents' Association enjoyed a full program of business discussions and entertainment features for the men and their wives at the twenty-eighth annual convention June 3-4-5 at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis. Photographs of convention scenes and additional details of the program will appear in the June 20 issue of *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press*.

J. Ralph Huneycutt, Planters Cotton Oil Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., who has served



J. RALPH HUNEYCUIT

as vice-president during the past year, was elevated to the presidency of the organization.

O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Memphis, 1952-53 president, in his presidential address called attention to the success of the three regional meetings that were held by the association and recommended that regional meetings continue to be held yearly in Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee.

"The changeover to solvent extraction has brought entirely new safety problems to the oil mill," W. E. Hassler, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Memphis, told the convention in a talk at the opening session. "Everyone who works in a solvent plant should keep in mind that one careless act or one failure to follow safety instructions may jeopardize the jobs and lives of all who work in that area."

Hassler added that any successful accident prevention program depends largely on the attitude of people toward very definite and simple safety rules, and that interest shown in safety by the superintendent and manager will do more than any other single thing to get mill employees interested.

"There is no short cut to safety anywhere in the mill," he concluded. "Hard

and fast safety rules must be followed at all times."

Other subjects discussed on the business program included improvements in hydraulic processing, prepressing and solvent extraction, use of pneumatic linter attachments, pilot plant research, cleaning cottonseed, and high speed Expeller operations.

A barbecue June 3 and the annual banquet June 4 were among the major entertainment features. Members of the women's auxiliary were hostesses at a pre-convention all-day outing May 30 at Moon Lake, Miss., a luncheon June 4 and a coffee June 5.

• California Beef Cattle Feeding Reviewed

A GROWING population and increasing demand for beef in the Far West have made California the nation's leading cattle slaughtering state and a major outlet for feeder cattle from range areas, says a review of cattle feeding operations issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Cottonseed feed products from California and Arizona are among the home grown feeds that have helped in the development of the feeding program, the report adds.

Although many cattle are fattened on the range through the use of cottonseed cake and other supplemental feeds, bulk of the cattle feeding occurs in commercial feedlots. In contrast with fattening methods in many other areas, a factory line pattern of production characterizes the western feeding industry.

"Operations, even in the smaller plants, are generally highly mechanized, both to mixing feeds and the delivery of the ration to the feed trough," the review points out. "Most plants are so designed that from a push button panel one man can mix and store feed in the desired proportions. From the storage facilities, rations are mechanically deposited in the trough by trucks or rail cars in such a manner that all animals are fed within a few hours. The horse, the wagon and the pitchfork have been relegated to the curio room."

• **Custom Feeding**—Commercial or "custom" feeding practices most commonly used in the region are described in the review as influenced by the trend toward increasing demand for younger animals carrying a higher degree of finish. The job of the custom feeder is to put the required finish on a beef animal for the least possible cost, which necessitates accurate knowledge of feeds and their use and of cattle grades.

When cattle are shipped to the custom yard, a verbal or written agreement is made between the owner and feeder relative to conditions under which the stock will be fed. Little custom feeding is now done on a gain-in-weight basis although this practice was formerly fairly common. Quotations now are generally based on either a cost-plus formula or a stipulated fee per head per day.

The livestock owner and feeder agree as to the length of feeding period, grade and weight to which animals are to be fed and other variable factors. Some commercial firms, the review points out, feed whatever ration is requested by the owner, others insist that cattle be fed according to their prescribed procedures although a range of feeding formulas is offered livestock owners.

Performance records are available to the owner, and at the end of the feeding

period a report is submitted giving information on feed consumption, total gains, average daily gains and average cost per pound of gain. The feeder usually notifies the owner when he considers that cattle have reached their maximum efficient condition, and the owner makes his own marketing arrangements.

• **Packer Feeding**—Western packers have had to create a large part of their expanding need for slaughter stock, the report continues; and packers account for the largest share of the commercial cattle feeding, either through their own operations or by contracting with custom feeders.

"Packer feeding has played a significant part in the improvement in the general quality of beef produced in the area," the Federal Reserve Bank says. "The yearly output of good and choice grade beef which has been maintained in this western region may, in a large measure, be attributed to the volume of feeding for which packers have been responsible. Their direct and indirect participation has been influential in establishing feeding practices conducive to quality output."

"The extent of packer feeding has also been a sustaining force to large scale commercial feeding operations. Custom feeders, of course, finish many cattle for farmers, producers and others. The high percentage of packer cattle in custom yards, however, attests to the importance of that industry in maintaining volume production in commercial plants."

• **Farm and Ranch Feeding**—Cattle fattened on ranches and farms represent a relatively small share of the total beef production on the Pacific Coast, the report adds. However, some cattlemen and farmers fatten cattle on irrigated pastures supplemented with cottonseed products, grains, roughages and other feeds. California's irrigated pasture has increased from a very small area to more than 700,000 acres in the past 15 years.

In addition to the direct profits from cattle feeding, development of California's beef program in recent years has contributed to better land use and conservation and to general improvement in the farming pattern, the report concludes.

Gus Balzer Gin Burns; Will Be Rebuilt

The Gus Balzer Gin at Schulenburg, Texas, was practically destroyed by fire of undetermined origin the night of June 1. The plant was substantially covered by insurance. Balzer plans to rebuild and is interested in obtaining modern used all-steel equipment.

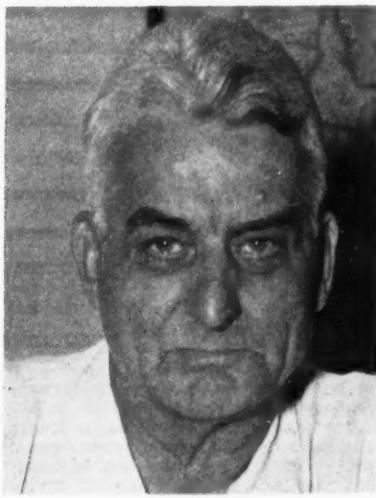
Cotton at Court House Sowed for Visitors

Several dozen Acala 4-42 cotton plants have been planted in a large flower bed in the courthouse park, Fresno, Calif. Out-of-state visitors frequently ask park attendants what cotton looks like, so Adolph Wiebe, buildings and grounds foreman, had gardeners and jail trustees plant the cotton "as a novelty."

Presenting —

C. E. King

Weldon, N. C.



C. E. KING, Weldon, N. C., was born Aug. 19, 1892. In 1907 he joined the old Southern Cotton Oil Company, Goldsboro, N. C. From 1913 to 1921 he represented The Bauer Bros. Co., and then the crusher re-joined Southern at Goldsboro as superintendent.

In 1923 King became general superintendent with the Eastern Cotton Oil Company, Norfolk, Va. He supervised the re-building of the Elizabeth City and Hertford oil mills and the construction of a fertilizer plant.

In 1927 he moved Eastern's Edenton mill to Weldon, designing and erecting an all-electric mill, and in 1932 King was transferred to Weldon as manager of the mill. In 1935 Southern Cotton Oil Company purchased the Weldon plant, and King has been manager in Weldon for Southern since that time.

Competition Sharp

(Continued from page 24)

plies, it is a large factor in the world market. American soybeans and soybean oil still hold a place in Western Germany's economy, Quintus states. Manchurian soybeans are still preferred because of their uniformly yellow color and low admixture, but China is not considered a dependable source of soybeans, according to Quintus. West Germans are better satisfied with U.S. soybeans than formerly, since the 1952 crop comes up to the standards of grading certificates and is high in oil content.

West Germany appears to depend on the U.S. for about 45,000 short tons of lard and 35,000 tons of inedible tallow and greases per year, also. It is a potential market for several thousand tons of menhaden oil to be used as a substitute for whale oil. Quintus states that "Western Germany is the most important market in Western Europe for U.S. fats, oils, and oilseeds."

In 1952, Germany imported from the U.S. 22,861 short tons of crude soybean oil, 1,199,000 bushels of soybeans, 5,134 short tons of fish oil, 17,365 short tons of inedible tallow and greases and 47,907 short tons of lard.

• **Austria** — The U. S. may find a market in Austria for around 20,000 short tons of lard in 1953. Austria may take some American soybean oil to fill its soft vegetable oil requirements of 13,000 tons from foreign sources. And while it appears that some 5,000 tons of imported inedible animal tallow, greases and oils will be required by the Austrian soap industry (virtually all of which would come from the U.S.) some pressure is being exerted on the soap manufacturers to purchase more animal fats of domestic origin, which are higher in cost than U.S. fats.

Austrian oilseed imports in 1952 rose to 35,279 short tons as compared to 31,215 tons in 1951, but edible oil imports declined 62 percent to only 6,206 tons. The decrease in oil imports was due mainly to discontinuance of delivery through Mutual Security Agency channels. Oilseed imports in 1952 consisted of 18,256 tons of copra, 7,722 tons of rapeseed, 5,122 tons of pumpkin and/or sunflower seed, 3,062 tons of peanuts and 1,117 tons of other oilseeds. Principal suppliers were the United Kingdom, Sweden, Indonesia, the Netherlands, Hungary and Bulgaria.

• **The Netherlands** — Price and quality are major factors in the procurement of fats, oils and oilseeds in the Netherlands. Dollars are a consideration, but they have never been a serious limiting factor, Quintus points out. The Dutch are important processors of oilseeds and fats for other European countries, and considerable tonnages of fats and oils have been financed through currency switches for diversion to other countries, chiefly Western Germany.

In 1952 the U.S. exported 34,001 short tons of crude soybean oil to the Netherlands, 2,678,000 bushels of soybeans, 11,967 short tons of fish oil, 26,452 short tons of inedible tallow and greases and 24,592 short tons of lard.

• **France** — France ranks third among the countries of Western Europe as an importer of fats, oils and oilseeds, according to Quintus. During 1952, imports on a fat-equivalent basis totaled 446,000 short tons, representing a sharp drop from 1951 when the import volume reached 603,000 tons. Quintus believes that France will increase its imports to around 500,000 tons oil equivalent in 1953, but it is not expected to be an important outlet for U.S. fats, oils and oilseeds. The bulk of the requirement will be met from French overseas territories. These territories supplied 70 percent of the requirements last year.

In 1952, France imported 156,876 tons of vegetable oils, and oilseeds to the equivalent of 254,498 tons of oil, compared with 224,391 and 315,258, respectively, in 1951. France roughly is self-sufficient in lard and tallow, and imports of these commodities are of minor importance. In 1952, France imported 15,779 tons of marine oils, about half of which came from Norway.

If soybean purchases materialize, the U. S. would be the most likely supplier, and flaxseed sales are also possible if U.S. prices become competitive with those of other exporting countries.

• **Denmark** — There appears to be a potential demand for approximately 85,000 short tons of soybeans during 1953 in Denmark, with Manchuria and the U.S. sharing the market. Denmark has a large crushing capacity and needs a large volume of oilcake and meal. Ac-

cordingly, soybeans are preferred as a source of soft oil because they result in a large crushing volume relative to the oil produced.

• **Switzerland** — U. S. exports of fats and oils to Switzerland appear to be limited largely to inedible animal tallow and oils, and the Swiss annual import requirement probably will continue at about the present level of 6,600 to 7,700 short tons, thus making Switzerland a relatively small market for U.S. fats, oils and oilseeds. Quintus points out, however, that the U.S. will probably continue to furnish the bulk of Swiss tallow and bond fat.

• **Italy** — As the largest European market for inedible tallow and greases in recent years, Italy took 111 million pounds in 1952. Tallow and greases from this country, with some coconut oil from other areas, have become the basis of the Italian soap industry.

Italy may need to import 45,000 to 55,000 short tons of vegetable seed oil or the equivalent in oilseeds to cover its vegetable oil requirements through October of this year.

J. W. Jones, Roswell, N. M., Dies of Heart Attack

His many friends in the industry will regret to learn of the death of J. W. Jones, Jr., Roswell, N. M., on May 29. He was one of the state's most prominent ginners and operated the Farmers, Inc., gins at Roswell. Death resulted from a heart attack. Funeral services were held at Roswell May 31, with burial in that city.

Jones was an advisory director of the Texas Cotton Ginnings' Association, the first such out-of-state director ever named by the Association. He worked closely with the organization and was always available when his services were needed.

Sprinkler Irrigation Needs Discussed

An efficient sprinkler irrigation system must be designed for the particular type of soil and crop with which it is to be used, said Claude H. Pair, USDA irrigation engineer, speaking before the American Society of Agricultural Engineers meeting in Chicago recently.

Equally important, he pointed out, is correct use by the owner. He listed six requirements which he believes design engineers should meet. They are as follows:

(1) Water should not be applied faster than the soil will take it in, but it should be applied fast enough to prevent excessive evaporation loss.

(2) The amount of water applied for an irrigation should not be greater than can be held by the soil within the root zone of the crop.

(3) The system should be large enough to replenish soil moisture as fast as the crop uses it.

(4) Water should be applied as uniformly over the field as is practicable.

(5) Water losses due to wind drift and evaporation should not be more than 10 to 15 percent of the flow through the system.

(6) Water must be applied in such manner that it will not physically damage the crop.



LAMAR FOLDA, far right, local chairman of the Coastal Bend Pink Bollworm Committee, is shown with farmers and others on a recent inspection of cotton fields in the Corpus Christi area. Second from left, standing, is Henry Wunderlich, chairman of the Pink Bollworm Committee of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and manager of South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Corpus Christi.



ABOVE: Arrows point to an open bloom, left, and a roseated bloom, right, that has been sealed by a pink bollworm. BELOW: Two jug-type incinerators at Sundeem Co-op Gin, Corpus Christi. They meet pink bollworm control regulations and are designed to take care of continuous ginning. Bur-lines are arranged so that trash can be switched from one incinerator to the other.



Take Quick Action To Control Pest

Pink Menace Hits Coastal Bend in Southern Texas

■ SPECIAL COMMITTEE in the area has formulated and put into action a plan for control based on recommendations prepared by BEPQ's A. J. Chapman.

SO FAR THIS YEAR, the pink bollworm has offered little threat to cotton in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas — traditional stronghold of the pest—but it has appeared in alarming numbers farther north in the Coastal Bend area.

Some cotton leaders in the area have been on the receiving end of some rather severe self-criticism because they did not poison for pink bollworm control at the tail-end of the early-season control program. Control then, they see now, would have been more effective and much cheaper.

First evidence of the pest's presence in the Coastal Bend was the roseated blooms that began to show up sometime back. This was the signal for action, and it is to the credit of the growers that they wasted no time when those sealed blooms appeared. W. E. Cumberland, of Kingsville, is chairman of a special Coastal Bend Pink Bollworm Committee organized some time ago to cope with the pest. Jim DuBose, of San Patricio County, is vice-chairman and Nueces County Agent R. E. Nolan is secretary. Each county in the area has two committeemen and, in addition, there are local committee

SPRAYING for pink bollworm in the Coastal Bend Area.



chairmen who head up community groups of farmers who are taking an active part in the program.

At the request of the committee, a special guide for controlling the pink bollworm with insecticides was prepared for the area by A. J. Chapman, of USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Brownsville. Pink bollworm control and regulatory officials, ginners, crushers and all educational agencies are giving full support to the area program to hold down damage by the pest.

As a part of the over-all pink bollworm control program, many ginners in the Coastal Bend area have built new-type bur and trash incinerators similar to those pictured in this article. Those shown are the so-called jug type and are located at the Sundeen Co-op Gin at Corpus Christi. The cost of the two units was \$6,000 and they were constructed of fireproof cement blocks. They are 16 feet in diameter, 35 feet high, and have 60-foot screen stacks.

The units meet pink bollworm control requirements and are designed to permit continuous ginning. Bur lines are so arranged that trash can be fed to one or the other, or to both at the same time. This makes it possible for the ginner to clean one of the incinerators while the other continues in operation. One of the best features of incinerators of this type is the minimum amount of smoke and flying sparks they emit.

Wind Stripping Saves Soil, Reduces Cotton Damage

The amount of wind stopped by planting strips of other crops with cotton has been measured by Harold V. Stephens, Harlingen, Texas, soil scientist, Soil Conservation Service.

In one check, Stephens found that the wind one foot above ground was blowing 12 miles per hour in an open field. This compares with the following velocities between protective strips in adjoining fields:

Two rows of blue panicum, five feet tall—first row next to strip, 1.6 miles per hour; fourth row, zero; sixth row, zero; eighth row, 1.9 miles; twelfth row, 5.3 miles; sixteenth row, 6 miles per hour. Four rows of grain sorghum, four feet in height—first row adjoining strip, 1.8 miles per hour; fourth row, 5.5 miles; eighth row, 8.5 miles; twelfth row, 9.7 miles; sixteenth row, 10 miles per hour.

Stephens says that two rows of well established blue panic grass gave better wind protection than four rows of any other crop checked, including sorghums, hubam clover and corn.

In evaluating the various crops adapted to wind stripping, Stephens points out that height and density of the protective crop should be obtained by the time the tender crop is planted, but he emphasizes that the farmer has to consider the total conservation job before planning crop rotations and planting patterns. In addition to wind damage, soil improving is of vital importance. A winter legume like hubam clover can be made to do both jobs under favorable conditions.

Stephens suggests that 16 rows of cotton between the protective stripping is the limit of effectiveness for strips four to five feet in height. In many fields he found farmers were using 8 to 10 rows of cotton between strips with very good results.

Surface Irrigation Blamed For Shortage of Water

"One of the reasons for the national water shortage is the tremendous waste of water by surface irrigation," according to Alfred S. Gray, chief engineer, National Rain Bird Sales and Engineering Corporation, who addressed the recent meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in Chicago.

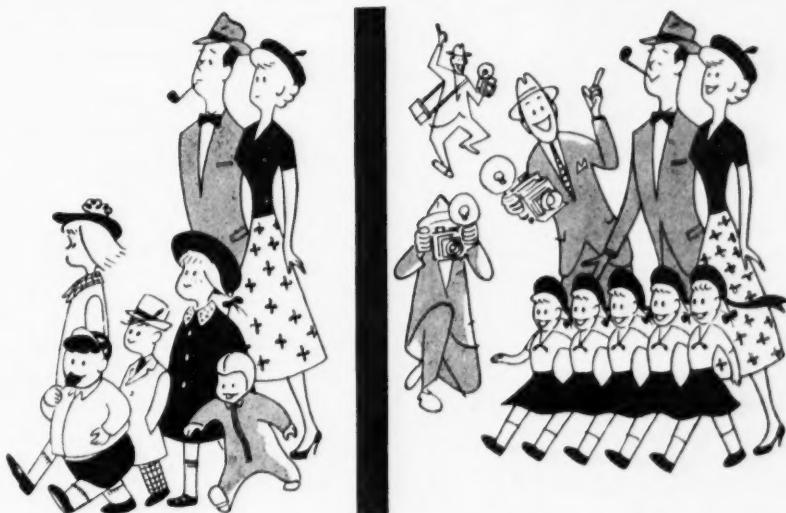
"As much as 50 percent of the applied water is lost through run-off at the end of the runs on slopes of 5 percent. This method of irrigation wastes water and causes excessive top soil erosion and is one of the greatest contributing factors to our great loss of top soil in the U.S.," the engineer said.

Gray strongly recommended that the nation's farmers turn to sprinkler irrigation to cut water usage in half and to put more land under actual production by eliminating ditches and furrows.

The latest available U.S. soil survey according to Gray, shows that 282 million acres are entirely ruined or have lost more than three-quarters of the original top soil. An additional 775 million acres have lost from one-quarter to three-quarters of their original top soil.

"Many civilizations of the past have vanished because they allowed their top soil to erode through improper application of water or because they cropped continuously without returning anything to the soil . . . We must not let that happen to us," Gray warned.

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2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/300 rpm, squirrel cage
2—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/300 rpm, squirrel cage
2—75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
2—75 hp. 3/60/2200/1200 rpm, squirrel cage



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FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators—pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—Everything for hydraulic press rooms—141-saw linters—No. 199 seed cleaner—42" Chandler huller—filter presses—Carver meat purifier—electric motors—screw conveyor and hangers.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone Potossee 5958.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Used expellers and screw type presses, completely cleaned, overhauled, and rebuilt to your processing specifications with genuine new factory parts. Prices upon request.—Bowman Welding & Metal Works, 501 E. North Street, Decatur, Ill.

FOR SALE #10 and #12 Sweetland Filter presses, Sperry 36" x 36" filter press, French 85" 5-high cooker, Calif-peller mill with 50 h.p. motor, Grundier mod. # 3 hammer mills with 50 h.p. motor, (1) screening tank 2' x 9' (1) 3' x 16', Anderson Duo & Super Duo expellers, 75 h.p. Economy boiler, (1) complete Anderson type solvent plant. V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Ft. Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE Complete hydraulic oil mill less buildings. Mill equipped with power, three presses, cookers, formers, cake stripper, cutter and rolls. Cake mill, separating unit, beaters, protein machine, 10 linters, Martin lint handling equipment, Helm saw filer, press box, seed house equipment and oil tanks. Also two cotton gins with or without buildings.—Union Cotton Oil Co., Prague, Okla.

FOR SALE—Expellers, screw presses, rebuilt or as is. New parts, and parts rebuilding. Screening tanks, Sharples refinery. New and used oil mill machinery of all kinds. Installation and service men available.—Carter Foster, Jr., P. O. Box 522, Temple, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Cotton Gins, Compresors and Oil Mills. If buying or selling it is to your advantage to contact us. Only handle the best with the best price. Call, Write or Wire M. M. Phillips, phone Day or Night 5-8555, Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four loose roll Commander Centennial 80 saw gins and condenser.—Phone 110, Cen-Tennial Gintry, Inc., Bennettville, S. C.

FOR SALE—4-80 Murray Airblast Gin—glass front; Bluett feeders. Good condition. Priced right.—Kyle Coop Gin, Kyle, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 1948 model Murray all steel down packing press with new style long stroke Pittman type tubular trumper. Trumper purchased in 1952, and press modernized to include high type charging box in 1952.—T. I. Harrison, T. I. Harrison's Gin, Sandersville, Georgia.

FOR SALE—Four Standard Mitchells. Flat belt 60" units in good condition. \$125.00 each. Write Dolphin Gin Co., Rt. #2 Steele, Mo.

MR. GINNINER, is your gin ready to compete with government loan cotton? If not, contact Bill Smith for your needs, Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

3-80 SAW Continental Brush 1943 Model Gin Stands complete with lint flue. 3-66" Double X Continental Feeders. This machinery in good condition, and priced to sell.—Contact W. J. Short, Beebe, Ark.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental gin plant, new Mitchell Special Super Units, new Lummus all-steel press, 6 cylinder M-M engine overhauled last season, all-steel machinery throughout, good frame ironclad building, modern residence, houses for crew. Located at Stegall, Bailey County, Texas in very large territory, part irrigated, more wells drilling, good rains and prospects good for capacity run of 6,000 bales or more. Price \$40,000, half cash, balance terms. Offered for limited time only. Contact owner—N. B. Embry, Mail Amherst, Texas on phone Littlefield 92232.

FOR SALE Not in Abilene: 5-80 Continental DC F-2 brush gins. 5-80 DC Continental F-3 gins, 4-80 glass front Murray gins with lint flue. One 14" Wichita steel bur machine. One Murray press pump. One Continental 4-X feeder. One 5-80 Lummus up-draft condenser. One Cameron trumper. One 72" Continental separator. One 52" Continental impact cleaner.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

FOR SALE—3 Continental 80-saw model F2 direct connected brush gins complete and in good condition. Write Box "YA" c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 5-90 set Continental saw type lint cleaners with by-pass valves, ducts, etc., 1949 model, also one 5-90 set Continental saw type lint cleaners with by-pass valves, ducts, etc., 1951 model. Will take \$5,000.00 for each unit for quick sale. Contact Growers Co-op Gin, Waco, Calif.

FOR SALE—1 Mitchell conveyor distributor for 3-80 gin. 1 3-cylinder Mitchell pre-cleaner. 1 40" cast iron Continental fan.—W. H. Ritchey, Hendricks, Okla.

10' CONTINENTAL triple saw bur machine, 6-cylinder 50" cleaner steel, 50" impact cleaner, for quick sale. 34' x 10' Fairbanks scale with steel for concrete deck and recording beam, new never been uncrated at a bargain.—H. C. Hunt, Gregory, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four (4) eighty saw—DC—all steel Continental gin stands with extra mandrel all in excellent condition. One (1) 106 saw Carver delinter with 3 head Carver sharpener—ready to run.—Robert L. Dorch Gin, Inc., Scott, Ark.

FOR SALE—50" impact cleaner—\$1,200.00. Five plain hoppers for 60" Mitchells used one season, \$25.00 each.—Kimbell Gin, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw Murray AH-DC gin stands with 6" Mote conveyor. Bargain for quick sale. Contact Jack Pullen, Rockwall, Texas.

FOR SALE—10' Lummus bur machine, 5-66" Mitchells, 1-60" Super Mitchell, 4-80 Murray gins, 4-80 Continental brush gins, Stacy dropper, Murray dropper, Gullett dropper, 4-drum Stacy air lint cleaner, 20 shelf tower drier, belt distributor, 60" Murray condenser, Murray packer, Murray press pump, 45" fans, 40" fans, 35" fans, pulleys, everything steel. Contact B. M. Faught, Georgetown, Texas. Phone 544-R.

FOR SALE—4-66 Mitchell feeders with cast iron ends, ball bearings. Saw and brushes in good shape \$50.00 ea. One 66" convertible Mitchell feeder, V-belts \$250.00.—J. O. Williams, Phone 100, Frost, Texas.

FOR SALE—A Bargain 5-66" press steel flat belt Mitchell feeders \$100.00 ea. One big red Murray drier, used four years, \$1,000.00. All located at Ropewalk, Texas, or J. O. Williams, Phone 100, Frost, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four-stand, all-steel Murray gin. Steel building; Mitchell super cleaners and one seven-drum cleaner; 21-shelf drier; diesel power. Located Route 2, Little Rock, Ark. Phone 2-1486. M. L. Walt, Pendleton Route, Dumas, Ark.

FOR SALE 3 Continental 80-saw direct connected air blast gins complete with air blast fan, air blast pipe and fittings, and gin flues. Write Box "ZA" c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

MACHINERY BARGAINS 5-80 saw Murray, loose roll, glass front, direct connected gins. 5-80 saw Murray steel B.B. 6" mote conveyor standard direct connected gins with lint-flue. 6-70 saw Continental Munger B.B. air blast gins, excellent condition \$100.00 each. Mitchell extractors: 5-66" pressed steel standard machines. 5-60" pressed steel standard units. 4-60" late model V-belt standard units. 5-60" Continental Double X extractors. One 60" Lummus straight line steel cleaner with 60" type "M" Lummus steel separator. One 43", 6-cylinder Stacy steel straight line cleaner. One 72" Lummus type "M" steel separator. One 12-unit Lummus Thermo cleaner. Two 50" all steel up draft condensers. One 10 foot wood frame Lummus bur machine with built in five cylinder cleaner. One 10 foot all steel Continental bur extractor. All wood frame cleaners and condensers going at cost. Several electric motors and power units in good shape, at attractive prices. Various makes of press pumps, rams and casings. Hundreds of items not listed above available for immediate shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Waco, Texas. Tel: 2-8141.

FOR SALE In Abilene stock, reconditioned, repainted and ready to go: One Hardwick-Etter steel press and trumper. One 6-cylinder Stacy steel airline cleaner. Two Continental 52" steel incline cleaners. One 12-section Lummus thermo cleaner. 4-80 Hardwick-Etter split rib gins with hot roll boxes. 4-80 all-steel Lummus gins. 5-80 Hardwick-Etter huller cleaner feeders with 4-cylinder after-cleaners. One 5-80 Hardwick-Etter up-draft condenser. One 5-80 Lummus up-draft condenser. Two 4-80 Continental side-draft condensers. 4-80 Lummus LEF feeders. 5-60" Mitchell V-belt Super Mitchells with conveyor distributor. 5-66" flat belt Super Mitchells with drying attachments. 5-80 Mitchell flat belt supers. 4-60" Mitchell flat belt convertibles. One 66" Mitchell flat belt standards with hot air attachments. Four 66" Continental double X feeders. One 14" Stacy steel bur machine. One 14" Wichita steel bur machine with 3-cylinder after-cleaner. One 50" H-E separator. One 52" Continental separator. One Murray press pump. One 4-80 Cullent conveyor distributor. One 5-80 Cen-Tennial conveyor distributor.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

FOR SALE—Four 1937 model direct connected Continental brush gins and lint flue complete. One 66" super Mitchell. Priced to sell.—Write Box "ID", C/O Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE in my warehouse—52 inch separators, one Murray V.S., one Stacy, one Gullett, all late models. Pumps: one late model self oiler up-right Continental, one Murray horizontal heavy duty, one Beaumier. Packers: Murray's, long and short stroke, Gulletts, Camerons, all steel and late model with kickers. Extracting feeders: Mitchells, Lummus, Continental, Cen-Tennial, Hardwicke-Etter. Condensers, steel: one 72" Continental, one 72" Murray, one 50" Murray. Big bur machines 10 and 14 foot steel and wood frame, Lummus, Hardwicke-Etter, Wichita, Continental. Fans: One 50" Continental cast iron, two 45" Continental, two 40" Continental, one double 40 Hardwicke-Etter. Most any size small fans. Tower driers, burners, rock and green bowl traps. Thousands of items on yard and in warehouse. Too many to advertise. Equipped to deliver and install machinery I sell. Warehouse 5 miles north on Hiway 81. Spencers Cotton Gin Sales and Service, Georgetown, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Conveyor distributors for use with Continental 4/80 L. H. Outfit and 3/80 R. H. Outfit.—Aycock Gins, Carrollton, Georgia.

WANTED Cleaners 5 Cylinder Hardwicke-Etter incline wood frame, also Hardwicke-Etter with more cylinders, Continental impact cleaner and Lummus cleaner, 12" and 13" blow pipe and several dust collectors.—Joe Johnson, Box 5184, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED Modern used all-steel gin equipment to rebuild my gin lost by fire June 1. Must be priced right and in good shape. Interested in all equipment except engine. Might use steel building if priced right. Phone 198, or write Gus Balzer, Schulenberg, Texas.

WANTED 30 to 45 foot Fairbanks or Howe platform scales. In good condition. Must be bargain. Give full details first letter. Peoples Gin Co., Henning, Tenn.

WANTED Condenser, 72" or 60", all steel, up draft. Quote best price, must be in first condition. H. H. Schwae, Gin, Maxwell, Texas.

WANTED TO BUY Any amount of good used steel gin machinery. Whole gins to dismantle, separators, bur machines, fans, packers, presses, condensers, gin stands, feeders, shafting hangers, bearings, pumps, pulleys. Please give price, make and condition in first letter. Spencers Cotton Gin Sales and Service, 5 miles North Hiway 81, Georgetown, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Oil Mill Superintendent—young man capable operating 100-ton Hydraulic Plant. Must be sober, reliable and have best references. Immediate employment.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.

WANTED—Cotton gin man to help repair and operate stands this season.—Apply Wharton County Gin Co., Wharton, Texas. Write P.O. Box 1180 or call Nos. 99 or 1745.

WANTED—Position as gin manager, ginner or trouble shooter. Must start work at once. Reference: Jay Stilley; Morgan Bros., Plum, Texas; or Lubbock Cotton Oil Co., Lubbock, Texas. Write J. T. Lilljedahl, Rt. 7, Lubbock, Texas, or phone 2-9235.

EXPERIENCED Oil Mill Superintendent. Contemplating a change. 20 years experience with 8 to 16 press mills with very good results. Also some experience with screw press operations. Health good, don't drink at all. Can furnish A-1 references. Write Box "TK" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—IHC UD-18, 100 h. p. 6 cylinder diesel power unit. In excellent condition, operated only 2770 hours. Has heavy duty clutch, starter, oil and water safety device. Price attractive.—A. R. Thorell Supply Co., Stuttgart, Ark.

FOR SALE—1-D13000 Caterpillar diesel engine complete with starting motor, clutch and power shaft, used approximately 4000 hours, \$1,500.00 FOB, Ft. Worth, Texas. 1-255 h.p. electric motor complete with starter.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Le Roi 300 h.p. Butane or Natural gas engine, excellent condition.—Buzick-Nelms Gin Company, Monette, Ark.

FOR SALE—Skinner steam engine, size 16 x 16", 200 h.p., 225 rpm, excellent condition, price \$500.00.—Elmore Gin, Wynnewood, Okla.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—Lots of American slip pulleys, all sizes, 2-15 shafts, 2-3, and 1-15. Lots of SKF bearings, 3-40 in. fans. Mitchell 5-80 distributor, one 66 Super Mitchell, one 12 groove D-V type pulley, one Stacy cotton house, belt distributor, one blow pipe distributor for 15 rooms, 4-80 Continental brushes like new with ball bearings, one good wood Cameron packer. One bur machine, 10 ft. Lummus all-steel with five drum after-cleaner. Contact F. W. Urbish, Taylor.

FOR SALE—Tower drier, like new, used one year. Bargain.—Santa Clara Gin, Rt. 4, Seguin, Texas.

FOR SALE—One MM "Twin City" Butane Motor, 8" x 9", 6 cyl., 600 rpm, 240 h.p. maximum—lots of extra parts. First class condition.—Price \$1,750.00 FOB, Maxwell, Texas.—H. H. Schwae Gin, Maxwell, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 3-cylinder 180 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse full diesel engine. One 2-cylinder, 120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse full diesel engine. 140 h.p. 5-cylinder Worthington full diesel engine. 75 h.p. electric motor and starter. 40 h.p. electric motor and starter.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

Veteran County Agent on Dallas Newspaper Staff

A. B. Jolley, Dallas County Agent, became agricultural director for the Dallas Times-Herald and Radio Station KRLD June 1. He had served for 32 years as County Agent at Dallas, is a past president of Dallas Agricultural Club and Texas Agricultural Agents Association and received the USDA Superior Service Award in 1950.

Kill Thrips in Late Cotton

Poisoning for thrips control is especially important in late planted cotton, according to Mississippi Extension Service specialists. This treatment will help cotton mature 10 days to two weeks earlier than if control had not been applied.

Georgia Feed Conference

The sixth annual Georgia Feed & Poultry Conference was held June 4-5 at the Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta. The meeting, which featured "Things To Come" in the feed and poultry fields, was sponsored by the Georgia Feed Association, Georgia Hatchery Association, Georgia Turkey Association and Georgia Poultry Improvement Association with the University of Georgia poultry department and the Georgia Poultry Federation cooperating.

• Grain To Be Stored In Reserve Ships

FIFTY SHIPS of the reserve fleet anchored in the James River at Norfolk, Va., will be used to store wheat owned by Commodity Credit Corporation, according to USDA. Each ship will load approximately 225,000 bushels. In addition, 25 ships at Jones Point, N.Y., will be used for grain storage. Arrangements were made with the U.S. Maritime Commission. Each ship will be equipped with ventilating units.

Paraguay Cottonseed Crop Smaller, More Tung Oil

Paraguay's 1953 cottonseed production is expected to be about 23,150 short tons, says USDA, compared with 24,700 in 1952. Diversion of land to crops other than cotton, insect damage and poor quality of seed account for the reduction. Cottonseed oil output is estimated at 2,300 short tons compared with about 2,600 in 1952.

Increased output of refined palm kernel oil is likely to offset the reduction in cottonseed oil. Trade sources estimate 1953 production of crude palm kernel oil at 3,300 tons, of which about half will be refined for edible purposes and the remainder used in the domestic soap industry.

In contrast to most Paraguayan crops, says USDA, tung production has expanded sharply in recent years. Tung oil production, which amounted to only two tons in 1940, was almost 2,000 tons in 1951 and 1,100 tons in 1952. This year's production may reach 3,300 tons. Two new tung processing plants have been completed for processing the 1953 crop.

FAO Releases Gin Manual

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has released Development Paper No. 25 entitled "Equipment for the Ginning of Cotton." The FAO agricultural series is intended primarily for agricultural leaders in the less developed countries and areas, and methods and procedures for cotton ginning are indicated in broad outline only in this work.

Feed Sales in Colorado

Feed tonnage sold in Colorado during 1951-52 included 29,510 tons of cottonseed meal, 9,417 tons of soybean meal and 1,281 tons of linseed meal, the Colorado Department of Agriculture reports. Total tonnage sold was 311,572 tons, of which 261,975 tons consisted of formula feeds.

FOR SALE

At dealer's net cost, because of excessive stock, all or any part of the following brand new, ball bearing, slip ring type motors now in Dallas stock. Offered subject to prior sale.

2-400 HP, 720 RPM, 440-Volt, 60-Cycle, 3-Phase General Electric with starting equipment • 2-350 HP, 720 RPM, 440-Volt, 60-Cycle, 3-Phase General Electric with starting equipment • 1-300 HP, 720 RPM, 440-Volt, 60-Cycle, 3-Phase General Electric with starting equipment • 1-300 HP, 900 RPM, 440-Volt, 60-Cycle, 3-Phase General Electric with starting equipment and with short shaft for direct connecting only, or we will have standard length shaft placed in motor at slightly higher price • 1-200 HP, 720 RPM, 2300-Volt, 60-Cycle, 3-Phase Electric Machinery motor with starting equipment • 4-200 HP, 720 RPM, 440-Volt, 60-Cycle, 3-Phase Marathon motors with starting equipment • 1-200 HP, 900 RPM, 440-Volt, 60-Cycle, 3-Phase Westinghouse with starting equipment.

Address Inquiries to: "BOX DD"
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Have them when you need them . . . Order U-S-S Arrow Cotton Ties — now!



● Your baling operations will go smoother if you settle details ahead of time. That's why you should order U-S-S Arrow Cotton Ties now. Then you will have no worries about delivery.

Specify U-S-S Arrow Cotton Ties when you order. They are made of *tough* steel, specifically designed to withstand the heavy pressures of baling. U-S-S Arrow Cotton Ties do *not* cut through at the buckle.

Over the years, U-S-S Arrow Cotton Ties have proved their dependability. That's why they are the South's most popular bale ties. From ore to finished product, they are under the supervision of the South's largest steel mill, the world's largest producer of bale ties.

Conveniently located warehouses in the Cotton Belt have ample stocks of U-S-S Arrow Cotton Ties on hand for immediate delivery. Order yours now.

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on the buckle of genuine
U-S-S ARROW
COTTON TIES



The standard bundle of U-S-S Arrow Cotton Ties contains 30 ties, 11 1/2 feet in length, and 30 buckles. It weighs approximately 45 pounds. Ties are 1 1/16" wide and approximately No. 19 gauge steel.

Special Arrow Ties, 12 feet in length, weigh about 60 pounds per bundle of 30 ties and 30 buckles. Ties are 1 1/16" wide and approximately No. 18 gauge steel.

High Density Compress Bands are also available 30 ties to the bundle in specified lengths, without buckles.

TENNESSEE COAL & IRON DIVISION
UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, FAIRFIELD, ALABAMA
UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK

U-S-S ARROW COTTON TIES 
UNITED STATES STEEL

New Bale Weight Penalty Rates Announced for Texas Cotton

Bale weight penalties for Texas cotton have been revised as a result of conferences between the bale weight penalty committee of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and representatives of the Texas Cotton Association. At a meeting in Austin May 11-12, ginners' representatives requested a more equitable bale penalty rate; and Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, executive vice-president of the ginners' association, reports that the following new rates are a result of this meeting.

Effective July 1, there will be no penalty on bales weighing from 434 pounds to 650 pounds.

For underweight bales, \$1 penalty will be assessed for each bale weighing 434 pounds but not less than 400 pounds. The penalty will be \$4 for each bale weighing less than 400 pounds but not under 350 pounds. (Previous penalties were \$1 for bales of 450 to 425 pounds; \$2 for those weighing 425 to 400 pounds; and \$5 for bales weighing 400 to 350 pounds.)

For overweight bales, there will be a penalty of \$1 for each bale weighing 650 to 700 pounds.

Bales weighing less than 350 pounds or more than 700 pounds can be rejected, or penalized \$7.50 a bale if accepted.

Stilley expressed appreciation for the cooperation of L. T. Murray, Waco, executive vice-president, and other representatives of the Texas Cotton Association in working out the new rates.

Continued High Level of Business Activity Likely, USDA Says

"With prospects for a continued high level of government expenditures and a record rate of business investment in new plants and equipment, there is little likelihood of any marked reduction in economic activity in the next few months," says the current USDA summary of the demand and price situation.

The dollar volume of goods and services produced in the first quarter of 1953 was about 6 percent above a year ago and at a record. Personal incomes were higher than ever before and about 7 percent above a year ago; and retail sales continued to reflect high level incomes.

Average retail and wholesale prices so far this year have been relatively stable, despite sharp drops in prices of some nonfarm commodities and weakness in the over-all average of prices for farm products.

With a continued strong demand for meat in prospect, USDA expects about the usual seasonal price movements for meat animals this summer: A rise for fed cattle after the period of heavy marketings ends this summer; declines for grass cattle and lambs; and a possible reduction for hogs followed by recovery later in the summer.

Average prices received by farmers for milk and butterfat have been lower than a year ago and probably will continue lower through the remainder of 1953.

With egg prices this spring averaging 10 cents a dozen higher than a year earlier, the seasonal price increase in 1953 may be smaller than in 1952. Broiler prices have declined and will be influenced in coming months by gradually increasing supplies.

USDA expects fats and oils production this summer to exceed a year ago, with the outlook for a record carry-over on Oct. 1. Most of it will be owned by CCC.

Study Shows Milk Consumption Affected by Many Factors

A recent study made by Washington State College indicates that race, age and sex are three of the most important factors affecting milk consumption.

Although the amounts of milk used varied with family income, size of the income was not significant in determining total household consumption. In other words, milk consumption went up as income increased, but at a decreasing rate.

More ice cream, cottage cheese and cream were consumed in higher income families studied, but income did not appear to affect the use of evaporated milk.

Within the same income groups, white households used significantly more milk than either Negro or Oriental families.

Milk consumption increased for both males and females up to 14 years. In high school, boys increased their consumption but girls decreased theirs. In both groups, consumption of milk declined after high school age, but more rapidly in females.

Do You Need a Beltwide Mailing List of Cotton Gins?

Below are details about lists of cotton gins that we have available for direct mail use:

State	Number of Names	Price
Arkansas	814	
Louisiana	389	
Mississippi	990	
Missouri	170	
Tennessee	363	

The above lists are bound together in book form (Mid-South Edition). Each state list is arranged alphabetically by counties, shows the gin name and address, with the name of the owner or manager.

Arizona	101	
California	220	
New Mexico	55	
Texas	1785	\$25.00

The above lists are bound in book form (Southwest Edition). The Texas list gives gin name and address, with name of owner or manager. The other state listings show gin name and address only.

Alabama	678	\$ 7.00
Georgia	534	\$ 6.00
North Carolina	470	\$ 5.00
Oklahoma	406	\$ 4.00
South Carolina	508	\$ 5.00
Virginia	24	
Illinois	3	\$ 1.00
Kentucky	5	

The above lists are mimeographed on 8½" x 11" sheets, showing gin name and address only. These are available separately.

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

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1952-53 Charges for Ginning, Methods Of Harvesting and Related Data

COTTON GROWERS paid \$12.44 on the average in the U.S. for ginning and wrapping a 500-pound gross weight bale of upland cotton during the 1952-53 season, according to a study conducted under the direction of John W. Wright, chief, research and testing division, USDA Cotton Branch. The report is based on data collected by the cooperation of field representatives of the Cotton Branch and ginners, compressmen and warehousemen. The following discussion and table give details of the report, by states, including ginning charges, methods of harvesting and other data.

The 1952-53 charge for ginning and wrapping compares with similar charges averaging \$12.04 per standard weight bale in 1951-52, the report says.

Charges for bagging and ties in 1952-53 averaged \$3.70 per bale for the Cotton Belt as a whole, or about 30 percent of the total ginning charge. Ginning charges in 1952-53, by states, ranged from \$16.97 per standard-weight bale in Missouri to \$8.33 in Virginia. Average charges for ginning increased in most cotton-producing states but in Arkansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Virginia, they were lower than in the previous season. The sharpest declines occurred in Oklahoma and New Mexico where significant decreases also occurred in the quantity of seed cotton needed to produce a 500-pound bale. In both states, charges for ginning are assessed entirely on a basis of hundredweight of seed cotton. Production of American-Egyptian cotton totaled 93,488 bales in 1952-53 and the charges for ginning this extra long staple cotton on roller gins in the western area averaged \$22.81 per standard weight bale as compared with \$21.24 per bale in 1951-52.

The average amount of hand-picked seed cotton needed to produce a standard weight bale of upland cotton in 1952-53 was 1,347 pounds for the Cotton Belt as compared with 1,371 in 1951-52. For upland cotton harvested by hand-snapping, 1,971 pounds of seed cotton were necessary in 1952-53 or 44 pounds less than in the previous season. Growers of American-Egyptian cotton required 1,648 pounds of hand-picked cotton to make a 500-pound bale.

Estimates of ginners indicated that about 63 percent of the 1952-53 crop was harvested by hand-picking, 19 percent by hand-snapping, and 18 percent by other methods, such as mechanical pickers or strippers. In all states except California, Oklahoma and Texas, hand-picking continues as the most important harvesting method. Almost 60 percent of production in California in 1952-53 was harvested by machine pickers whereas major parts of production in Oklahoma and Texas were hand-snapped. Almost one-half of the Arizona crop was harvested by mechanical pickers.

Costs associated with the primary marketing of cotton in the U.S. during 1952-53 increased appreciably over those in the previous season. Receiving charges at compresses and warehouses in the Cotton Belt averaged 71 cents per bale as compared with 65 cents in 1951-52. The monthly storage rate averaged 43 cents per bale or six cents per bale greater than in 1951-52. Charges for compressing bales averaged \$1.32 per bale for standard density and \$1.47 per bale for high density, an increase of 13 cents per bale for each type of compression above charges for the same services in 1951-52.

Average charges for ginning cotton, extent of ginner purchases of cotton, average charges for services incident to marketing and related information, by states, season 1952-53

Item	U.S.	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Fla.	Ga.	Ia.	Miss.	Mo.	N.Mex.	N.C.	Okl.	S.C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Va.
Charges for Ginning and Wrapping Upland Cotton																	
Total charge per 500-pound gross-weight bale (dollars)	12.44	8.95	12.13	13.36	12.92	10.82	9.74	12.01	10.69	16.97	12.97	10.23	14.87	9.48	10.42	14.79	8.33
Charge per bale for bagging and ties when assessed separately (dollars)	3.70	3.14	3.66	3.76	3.50	3.00	3.17	3.83	3.73	4.65	3.88	3.21	3.60	3.10	3.68	3.85	—
Weight of Seed Cotton Per 500-Pound Bale																	
Hand-picked (pounds)	1,347	1,315	1,475	1,338	1,420	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,289	1,421	1,312	1,343	1,336	(2)	1,324	1,397	1,366
Hand-snapped (pounds)	1,971	1,648	2,163	2,088	2,244	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,857	2,188	2,211	1,628	1,938	(2)	1,926	1,954	—
Method of Harvesting																	
Hand-picked (percent)	63	93	50	85	39	85	90	86	92	76	69	98	7	99	87	21	100
Hand-snapped (percent)	19	6	4	13	2	11	7	1	1	18	19	1	76	—	12	57	—
Other ^a (percent)	18	1	46	2	59	4	7	13	7	6	12	1	17	1	1	22	—
Proportion of Production Purchased from Growers by Ginners																	
Purchased as seed cotton (percent)	1	1	—	1	—	6	1	(4)	(4)	1	(4)	8	7	(4)	7	1	56
Purchased as baled lint (percent)	25	37	8	31	—	93	38	22	3	98	5	44	32	32	71	26	27
Method of Hauling Seed Cotton to Gins																	
By growers:																	
With wagons (percent)	5	13	—	7	—	4	7	16	8	1	—	7	1	6	18	1	22
With motor vehicles (percent)	88	79	94	93	100	96	79	80	90	97	96	76	96	78	80	66	64
By ginners' trucks (percent)	—	3	2	(4)	—	—	14	3	2	—	14	—	14	14	(4)	1	11
By commercial truckers (percent)	9	5	4	(4)	—	(4)	1	(4)	2	4	3	3	2	2	32	32	3
Cost Per Bale to Growers for Hauling Performed by—																	
Ginners (dollars)	1.80	1.77	(5)	(5)	—	—	1.56	3.17	1.56	—	1.72	—	1.60	1.00	4.61	2.02	
Commercial truckers ^b (dollars)	6.26	2.75	9.75	3.12	—	—	2.17	2.48	2.04	7.50	4.50	1.77	5.35	2.31	2.86	6.51	1.71
Charges for Warehousing and Related Services																	
Charge per bale for receiving cotton at public storage facilities (cents)	71	60	100	64	89	(7)	56	63	65	64	83	42	75	88	62	79	(7)
Charge per bale per month for storage ^c (cents)	43	45	37	44	36	(7)	49	41	43	43	44	44	50	46	43	46	(7)
Charge per bale for compressing cotton to:																	
Standard density (dollars)	1.32	1.20	1.60	1.15	1.50	(7)	1.15	1.25	1.16	1.15	1.63	(7)	1.30	1.19	1.15	1.40	—
High density (dollars)	1.47	1.25	1.70	1.40	1.60	(7)	1.25	1.37	1.41	1.40	1.85	—	1.35	1.25	1.40	1.42	—

^a Includes separate charges for drying cotton.

^b Seed cotton customarily not weighed since charges largely were assessed on the basis of the weight of lint.

^c Includes machine-picking and machine-stripping.

(4) Less than 0.5 percent.

(5) Hauling cost included in ginning charge.

(6) Excludes any part of hauling cost which was paid by ginners.

(7) Insufficient data.

^d Approximately 82 percent of storage firms included insurance in the storage charge.

• \$289,768,000 Lost To Cotton Insects

VALUE of cotton and cottonseed lost to all insects amounted to \$289,768,000 in 1952 according to a National Cotton Council estimate based on final crop production figures of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA.

This estimated damage is \$100 million less than in 1951 and the lowest figure since 1948, the Council points out. In 1951 the estimate of loss was \$391,955,000; in 1950 it was \$907,884,000; in 1949 it was \$617,874,000; and in 1948 it was \$202,264,000.

Pests reduced the full yield an average of 6.7 percent as compared with 9.4 percent in 1951. Percentage of yield reductions in previous years are: 1950—26.9, 1949—19.2, 1948—6.6 percent.

Last year, in the 16 major cotton producing states it is estimated that the boll weevil, pink bollworm and other pests claimed 927,000 bales of cotton and approximately 574,300 tons of cottonseed.

Dollar losses in cotton and cottonseed by states are summarized as follows: Missouri, \$1,926,000; Virginia, \$488,000; North Carolina, \$14,830,000; South Carolina, \$16,488,000; Georgia, \$17,740,000; Florida, \$863,000; Tennessee, \$4,991,000; Alabama, \$18,936,000; Mississippi, \$24,212,000; Arkansas, \$28,222,000; Louisiana, \$13,795,000; Oklahoma, \$10,596,000; Texas, \$100,932,000; New Mexico, \$2,978,000; Arizona, \$11,057,000; California, \$21,714,000.

In North Carolina and in Florida it was estimated that the full yield was reduced 10 percent due to pests. Percentages of reduction in other states follow: Virginia, 9; South Carolina, Georgia and Oklahoma, each 8 percent; Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, each 7 percent; Mississippi, Arizona and California, each 5 percent; New Mexico, 4; Tennessee, 3; and Missouri, 2.

Percentagewise, losses averaged much lower than in recent years. The Council attributed this to hot dry weather which reduced insect buildups during the growing season and to more thorough control programs by cotton growers.

Humidity Control May Be Tried in South Plains

Farm Bureau representatives of a 22-county South Plains, Texas, area have recently returned from Washington where they met with USDA officials to discuss establishment of a cotton classing office at Plainview and other problems relating to cotton production and handling in the South Plains area.

Most definite commitment brought back by the committee was the promise that humidity control would probably be tried in classing offices in the drier South Plains areas.

In the past USDA has turned down a request for a second classing office, in addition to the one at Lubbock, to be established at Plainview, but the committee reported that it is now possible that such an office may be set up there this fall. Gene Mitchell, Plainview, one of the representatives, said that if the Plainview office is not established, the Lubbock office may be improved by the addition of humidity control.

South Plains men who made the trip are Mitchell, Raymond Akin, Hale County, and Balford Rochelle, Lamb County. Among the USDA officials they conferred with are Howard Gorden, PMA director; F. M. Rhodes, director of the cotton classing offices; Rodney Whitaker of the PMA's Cotton Branch; and E. J. Overby, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mexican Farmers See Valley

Twenty-eight members of the National Confederation of Small Land Owners of Mexico have completed a 10-day tour of the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The tour, which began May 24, was sponsored by Texas A. & M. College and the Sears-Roebuck Foundation.

The Mexican farmers observed crops, irrigation, farming practices, a canning plant and a fertilizer plant while in the U.S. District Agent Ted Martin, Weslaco, represented the college and Cal Johnson represented Sears-Roebuck. Professor Carlos Paxy Puente, Mexico City, is executive secretary.

• Television Spurs Cotton Demand

Television has spurred demand for home furnishings, says the National Cotton Council. Latest figures show that the equivalent of 537,000 bales of cotton now go into home furnishing items annually. Nearly half of all materials used are made of cotton. By comparison, about 457,000 bales were consumed in these uses back in 1947 when the impact of television was just beginning to be felt.

"Television reversed the unfavorable trend for home furnishings which began with the advent of popular priced automobiles. Automobiles took people away from their homes; television brought them back. People are spending more time in their homes, and they are doing more entertaining. Homemakers have become more interested in home furnishings, which they want to appear neat and attractive to visitors. Increased traffic in the home, coupled with a keener desire for smart furnishings, has stimulated a faster replacement cycle," the Council report says.

Growth of population, increased consumer purchasing power and a high rate of home building are other basic factors that have stimulated demand for home furnishings, the survey says. Of even greater significance, however, are educational influences such as magazine articles which have caused more fashion mindedness around the home. "Style has become a primary consideration in upholstery and drapery fabrics; it is a major consideration in slip cover fabrics," the report states.

Most manufacturers do not anticipate any sharp change in the competitive position of cotton in drapery, upholstery and slip cover fabrics. Cotton's competitive strength is related directly to durability, launderability or price advantages. Cotton's ability to retain its color and to hold its shape through repeated washings and usings gives it a significant hold on the slip cover market.

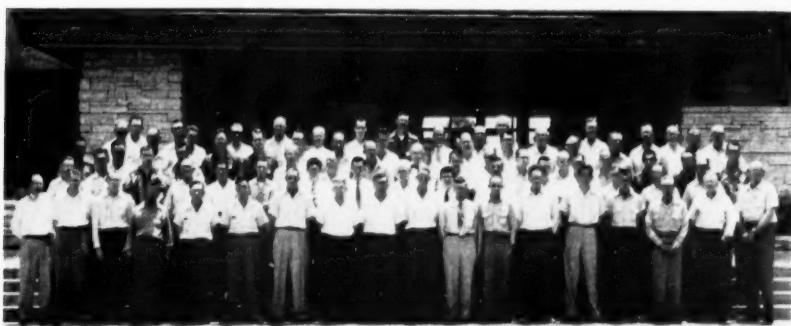
Appearance, strength and washability are the key quality advantages of cotton in drapery fabrics. Durability heads the list of advantages for cotton in flat upholstery fabrics, with appearance properties also being significant. A favorable price in comparison with other materials is the prime reason for cotton's extensive use as a backing material for upholstery pile fabrics.

Copies of the report, "Cotton Fabrics in Upholstery, Drapes and Slip Covers," may be obtained upon request from the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

Peanut Association Names Luther Turner President

Luther Turner, Tifton, Ga., was elected president of the Southeastern Peanut Association May 26 at the annual convention in Atlanta. Other officers elected include: M. L. Oakley, Columbia, Ala., vice-president; and Julian Maddox, Luverne, Ala., chairman of the executive committee.

Board members are H. G. Richey, Macon, Ga.; J. B. Roberts, Dothan, Ala.; W. L. Paullin, Pelham, Ga.; E. J. Young, Dawson, Ga.; Homer Ray, Jr., Moultrie, Ga.; Lynnwood Sea, Marianna, Fla.; G. L. Houston, Sylvester, Ga.; and Moultrie Sessions, Enterprise, Ala.



Oil Mill Operators Attend Short Course

SHOWN ABOVE are the oil mill operators who attended the twenty-first short course for superintendents at Texas A. & M. College May 25-28. The Institute of Oil Seed Technology, the National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association and the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association were sponsors. Morning meetings were held in the Memorial Student Center, and afternoon work was done in the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory, which is operated by the Texas Engineering Experiment Station and managed by A. Cecil Wamble. Approximately 85 attended the course. Most of the participants were from Texas, but there were representatives from Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Tennessee and Mexico. M. C. Verdery, Houston, Anderson, Clayton & Co., was chairman of the technical sessions.

Pink Bollworm Is Rugged

Pest Survives Winter in Belt's Colder Areas

■ BEPQ's Ewing reports on research approaches in connection with control of pest. Entomologists may have hit on method that will starve the pest to death.

THE RECENT announcement by USDA that the pink bollworm lived through the past winter under normal field conditions as far north as Greenville, Vernon, and Lubbock, Texas, and Chickasha, Okla., came as no great surprise to research entomologists and others who are close to the pink bollworm situation. A high percentage of caged worms also survived the winter at Waco in the Blacklands of central Texas, the announcement said.

Until recently, this cotton-destroying pest was confined to the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. In the past two years, however, conditions favoring the pink bollworm have aided its spread into practically every cotton-growing county of Texas, into southern counties in Oklahoma, and western border parishes of Louisiana. Last year this insect cost South Texas farmers an estimated \$31 million in destruction of cotton and extra production costs.

Knowledge that the pink bollworm can survive moderately cold winter temperatures in this country adds impetus

to an already expanded research program aimed at control of the pest, according to K. P. Ewing, head of cotton insect research for USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Not only are state and federal agencies increasing their cooperation and working closer together to find better ways of fighting this pest, but financial aid is also being supplied by the Oscar Johnson Cotton Foundation. Hibernation and other field studies under way in the northern infested area of Texas and in southern Oklahoma were made possible by funds furnished by the Foundation.

Ewing reported on several different research approaches that are being taken in connection with pink bollworm control. One preliminary but promising experiment indicates that ginning seed cotton and delinting cottonseed may kill a higher percentage of pink bollworms infesting the seed than was first thought possible.

One heavily infested sample of snapped cotton which contained 586 live pink bollworms per pound of seed be-

fore ginning contained only 11 after normal ginning, 0.6 after the first cut of linters, and none after the second cut of linters. These experiments showed that ginning killed 98.1 percent, ginning plus first cut of linters killed 99.9 percent, and ginning plus first cut and second cut linters killed 100 percent. No live larvae were found in the lint or linters.

For the past three months entomologists at Lubbock and Vernon have been making studies of non-sterilized cottonseed, motes, linters, bolls, and gin trash to determine the pink bollworm carry-over and the possibility of spread of the pink bollworms through these sources.

During the winter months new types of traps and light (to attract pink bollworm moths) were studied and improved models were developed. A new portable-type trap with a self-contained generator to furnish the electricity and a new-type light may prove to be a valuable and inexpensive method of finding new or reestablishing old infestations. Light traps were used this winter in locating the presence of pink bollworms in warehouse-stored cottonseed near Vernon. Light traps are also being operated near feed lots where gin trash is being fed to cattle and in fields where non-sterilized cottonseed are stored to obtain information on carry-over in the trash and seed. Non-sterilized seed and trash have also been placed in hibernation cages to obtain additional information on survival in this material.

Ewing said that entomologists are also searching for alternate host plants of the pink bollworm—plants other than cotton in which the worm can overwinter and develop naturally. Thus far three

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different kinds of wild plants closely related to cotton have been discovered in which these pests were overwintering.

He said, too, that for the first time pink bollworms have been raised from egg to adult on an artificial medium of which all chemical constituents are known. The next research step and the one now receiving special attention is to learn which of these chemicals is necessary in the diet of the pink bollworm and then attempt to breed this material out of the cotton plant.

Success in this unique insect control method would, in effect, starve the pink bollworms to death. This basic research study, although time-consuming, may possibly have great value, not only in connection with the pink bollworm but also with such insects as the boll weevil and cotton leafworm which depend almost altogether on cotton as a source of food for their existence.

Ewing also reported on several lines of research that are being continued and will be expanded as facilities and funds become available. Chemical methods of control under investigation include 17 different soil fumigants and more than a score of insecticides, among the latter those of a systemic nature that are taken into the plant through its foliage or roots to destroy insects living inside the plant. Defoliants that rid the cotton plant of leaves—the pink bollworm of food—are under study, as are herbicides or dessicants that prevent the re-growth of cotton plants after the harvest season.

Research will be continued with radio-frequency treatments in a search for an easier and less expensive way of sterilizing cottonseed. Sterilization, which destroys any pink bollworms living in the cottonseed, is currently done by exposing the seed to high temperatures or to fumigants. Stalk-destroying machinery, and the effect of soil temperatures on pink bollworms, as well as insect enemies of the pink bollworm, are also receiving the entomologists' attention.

Japanese Production of Synthetics Increasing

Japan is developing its synthetic textile industry rapidly, USDA reports, and plans further expansion in the future. Rayon filament production is estimated at 144 million pounds in 1953 compared with 142 million in 1952, and staple fiber output is expected to total 312 million pounds this year compared with 262 million pounds in 1952.

According to reports, the Japanese plan to increase vinylon production to around 100 million pounds within the next 5 to 10 years. They are already producing nylon under license, and it is reported that they are negotiating for licenses to produce orlon and dacron. In addition, they are already producing, on a limited scale, certain synthetic fibers which they have developed themselves.

In case Japan's foreign exchange position becomes very tight, some people expect that the Japanese government will restrict the use of cotton and wool, which have to be imported, and encourage the use of synthetics, which can be produced almost entirely from domestic raw materials. In fact, some circles are encouraging the Japanese government to establish tariffs which will protect the synthetic fiber industry during the coming years so that it can establish itself

on firm footing in the eventuality that the government finds it necessary to restrict the use of cotton and wool. The Japanese consuming public prefers cotton to synthetics and, at present, in Japan synthetics compete more with wool than they do with cotton.

Dobson Succeeds Swoboda

Mike Swoboda, New Mexico Extension entomologist for the past two years, has resigned to accept a position with a commercial insecticide company in Phoenix, Ariz., according to Dr. Robert A. Nichols, dean and director of agriculture at New Mexico A. & M. College.

Richard Dobson, former instructor of entomology in the biology department at A. & M., has been appointed to re-

place Swoboda. Dobson, who will receive a doctor's degree in entomology at Oregon State College, will assume his duties as New Mexico Extension entomologist about July 1, according to Dr. Nichols.

Imports of Oats Hit Peak

Nearly 50 million bushels of oats were imported during the first nine months of the current season as compared with 38 million bushels last year, according to USDA. This record high is about 31 million bushels above the 1941-50 average of 19 million bushels imported annually.

U.S. stocks of oats on April 1 totalled 507 million bushels, 57 million below a year ago.

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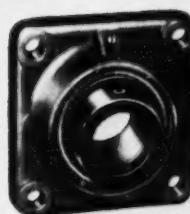
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EMERGENCE of cotton was almost entirely prevented by a crust condition which developed in the band of untreated soil in the upper photograph. In the lower photograph, sealed and cracked soil is shown on either side of a band of soil treated with Krilium soil conditioner liquid. Plants visible in the conditioned strip of soil were not able to germinate and emerge in the slaked, untreated area.

Planted strips may vary from one-quarter inch to four inches in width. In tests involving 40-inch row spacing, Krilium liquid requirements ranged from one-half gallon per acre in the case of quarter-inch wide bands to one gallon per acre in the case of two-inch bands.

When insecticide or herbicide rigs are used for applying Krilium liquid, only additional equipment needed is a drum for the liquid, suitable spray nozzles, and hose for mounting nozzles directly behind the press wheel, or where the press wheel is not used, behind the covering apparatus.

For additional information relative to the use of Krilium on cotton, write: Monsanto Chemical Co., Merchandising Division, St. Louis 4, Mo.

Arkansans Use Rotary Hoe For Early Cultivations

W. N. Orr, North Mississippi County, Arkansas, is one of over 250 farmers in the county known to be making use of the rotary hoe, says H. H. Carter, Assistant County Agent. Orr has used the hoe for eight years to bring a crop to a stand in crusted soil and for early cultivations after crops are up.

He ordinarily runs the rotary hoe two or three times on cotton and soybeans after they are up. Orr states that he has used it on soybeans until after they were 8 to 10 inches high with good results.

The Arkansan finds that he can use the rotary hoe on ground which is too wet to plow. Following a rain, much of his land will dry out to a shallow depth, forming a slight crust suitable for rotary hoeing though still too wet for plowing.

Southern Moves Offices

The Georgia district office of The Southern Cotton Oil Company has been moved from Atlanta to Macon, according to H. G. Richey, district manager. The new headquarters are housed in the company's oil mill on Waterville Road. Mailing address is P. O. Box 646, and telephone numbers are 3-5761 and 3-4034.

■ E. D. ALEXANDER, agronomist, Georgia Extension Service, has been awarded USDA's Superior Service Award.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

- June 8-9—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association - South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.
- June 10-11-12—National Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Texas Hotel, Fort Worth. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.
- June 10-11-12—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association forty-fourth annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Water Park, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Station, Jackson 7, Miss., secretary.
- June 14-15-16—New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N. M. Mrs. Flora L. Lawrence, Loving, secretary-treasurer.
- June 25-26-27—Fourteenth Annual American Cotton Congress, Lubbock, Texas. Sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman.
- August 20-21—American Soybean Association annual convention. Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.
- October 28-30—Seventh Annual Beltwide Mechanization Conference, Gadsden, Ala. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

• Feeding Fats May Expand Markets

WIDE interest in the possibility of using non-food fats in livestock rations is reported among feeding authorities, feed manufacturers and firms seeking to increase consumption of tallow, grease and other fats. Nutritionists have long known the value of fat in animal diets, but their interest in the subject has recently been stimulated by current low prices of fats and results of feeding research with fats.

The need for expanded consumption of tallow and grease was outlined in the May 9 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press in an article by George L. Prichard, director of the Fats and Oils Branch of USDA's Production and Marketing Administration.

Prichard brought out reasons why new outlets will be needed for inedible fats and suggested this field as a challenging area for research by private industry and public institutions during the next few years.

The possibility of using some of these fats in livestock rations is discussed in the June issue of the Farm Journal, one of the leading national farm magazines, and is the subject of widespread feeding research now underway at federal and state Experiment Stations.

Results of research reported to date include three year tests announced by USDA and the American Meat Institute Foundation. These experiments were with animal fats in commercial mixed feeds. On the basis of these experiments and others, the Farm Journal article lists the following possibilities:

Animal fat in feed may reduce the amount and cost of feed required to make a pound of gain.

Feeds containing animal fat may be easier to pellet, less dusty and wasteful and have better texture and palatability. One manufacturer is reported to be interested in the possibility of being able to ship such feed in bulk.

Many investigations, a large part of them as yet unreported, are being conducted to learn more about the value of fats in animal diets, their usefulness in increasing digestibility of other feeds and related subjects.

As producers of both fats and feeds, members of the oilseed processing industry will be interested in the outcome of further investigations in this field.

The Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association has assisted some of the state Experiment Stations in planning experimental work with rations containing cottonseed meal and fats.

Details of 1953 Cotton Loan Program Listed

USDA has announced details of the 1953 loan program for upland and extra long staple (American Egyptian, Sealand and Sea Island) cotton. Commodity Credit Corporation will make price support loans available to eligible producers in the early harvesting areas on 1953 crop upland cotton prior to Aug. 1 at 30.80 cents per pound, basis Middling 7/8 inch cotton at average location. The announcement also listed premiums and discounts for eligible qualities of upland cotton and the minimum loan rates for extra long staple cottons.

Insect Repellents Give Comfort and Safety

A small sum spent for a good insect repellent preparation can pay big dividends in outdoor comfort and safety, says USDA. Repellents should not be confused with insecticides. Repellents are applied to skin or clothing to keep insects off, and insecticides are used in the garden or elsewhere to kill insects. Repellent preparations—usually in liquid, lotion or "cream" form—sell at drug, hardware or grocery stores under different trade names. Among the most satisfactory chemicals as repellents are dimethyl carbate, dimethyl phthalate, ethyl-hexanediol and indalone. (The container usually lists the names of the chemicals in the repellent preparation.)

Unlike some of the older repellents, the substances listed here have little or no odor and give protection from insects for several hours.

Repellents for mosquitoes, flies and gnats work best when they are applied directly to the skin and uniformly rubbed on the exposed areas. They should be renewed after two or three hours. They are safe for use on the skin except where there are skin abrasions or where the skin is particularly tender, such as the eyelids. The entomologists caution that repellents should not be applied too liberally to the forehead, as they cause a temporary, but rather severe, stinging if they get into the eyes. Repellents are oily materials and will feel somewhat sticky on the skin for a few minutes after application.

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In Dallas Cotton Exchange

Robinson, Adams Form New Brokerage Firm

■ TWO widely known members of industry will serve as brokers in cottonseed, soybean, peanut and other oilseed products. Foster, Redden and Sullivan are associates in firm.

ANNOUNCEMENT by Carr Robinson and Paul S. Adams, both of Dallas, of the formation of Robinson-Adams Company, brokers in cottonseed, soybean, peanut and other oilseed products, is of wide interest to their many friends throughout the oilseed processing industry.

The new firm began operations June 1 at 801 Dallas Cotton Exchange Building. Telephone numbers are Prospect 8611 and Prospect 8527. These are the same address and telephone numbers that they have used in the past.

Robinson and Adams have announced that their firm will operate strictly as brokers for various oilseed products, including linters, protein meal, oil and hulls.

Both are widely known throughout the crushing industry and have had experience with oil mills as well as extensive experience in the brokerage business. Immediately prior to organizing their own firm, they were associated with Zimmerman Alderson Carr Co.

They have associated with them J. E. Foster, Doug Redden and Jule Sullivan, all of whom are experienced in the brokerage business and were with Robinson and Adams in their previous connection.

Members of the firm invite their friends in the industry to visit them when in Dallas and to call upon them for the services which they are in a position to render as brokers in oilseed products.

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press staff extends best wishes to Carr Robin-



PAUL S. ADAMS

son, Paul Adams and their associates, as will others throughout the industry who are familiar with the reputation and ability of the members of this new firm.

■ BETHEL THOMAS, County Agent, DeKalb County, Tennessee, has been named chairman of the distinguished service awards committee of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.



CARR ROBINSON

• World Cotton Output May Level Off

World cotton production in 1952-53, now estimated at 35,370,000 bales, is about a quarter of a million bales less than the crop of 1951-52, according to USDA. The U.S. accounted for slightly over 15 million bales. The slight downturn in the current season suggests a possible leveling-off of production after the long upswing from the 21.1 million bales in 1945-46, USDA states.

The crop of Egyptian and Peruvian type staple cottons in the world is greater than that of a year ago by more than half a million bales, and reduction of the Asiatic type appears to be more than 300,000 bales, while reduction in American-upland types appears to be about 400,000 bales.

Early indications for 1953-54 show no important increase in foreign production, and possibly there will be some decrease. Acreage restrictions and dissatisfaction with returns from the current crop are given by USDA as reasons for decreased foreign production.

The 1952-53 production pattern in the major cotton-producing regions of the world shows slight variations from the pattern a year ago. The major reduction is in South America where Brazil is showing a decline of 450,000 bales. In the U.S. and Mexico better yields have offset smaller acreages, and the crops are nearly identical with those a year ago.

The region of greatest increase is the Middle East, where Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Turkey and Syria show gains accounting for nearly 600,000 bales more than in 1951-52.

Small declines have apparently taken place in all of the African overseas cotton-growing territories of European metropolitan countries. In Pakistan a small increase is attributed to increased acreage and improved growing conditions, while the Republic of India shows a decrease of 250,000 bales, mainly due to drought.

Production in Soviet-controlled countries is estimated at about 6.9 million bales, with Communist China accounting for most of the 160,000 bale decrease from a year ago.

Production and Value of Cottonseed, 1952 and 1951 Crops

USDA has issued the following estimate of cottonseed production and value, season average price received by farmers and value of sales to oil mills by states for the crops of 1952 and 1951. Figures for the 1952 crop are preliminary.

State	Production		Season av. price per ton received by farmers		Value Sales to oil mills	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
			Thousand tons	Dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Missouri	136	168	62.60	65.70	7,825	10,184
Virginia	6	10	68.60	70.50	343	634
North Carolina	228	239	69.20	71.20	14,186	15,308
South Carolina	374	289	68.30	69.50	21,856	17,375
Georgia	382	297	64.30	66.90	22,826	18,063
Florida	14	13	60.70	68.80	789	766
Tennessee	218	254	67.60	68.40	12,844	15,048
Alabama	371	356	61.80	66.60	20,085	20,979
Mississippi	656	755	69.70	71.50	37,986	45,760
Arkansas	524	543	67.90	69.50	30,894	33,012
Louisiana	308	297	64.10	67.50	17,948	17,888
Oklahoma	191	104	73.20	71.00	12,078	6,035
Texas	1,710	1,580	72.50	72.10	106,212	101,661
New Mexico	116	132	77.20	75.60	8,492	9,450
Arizona	345	394	68.90	67.40	22,737	25,612
California	704	741	71.90	66.70	47,094	47,024
Other States*	3	4	64.80	65.80	188	224
United States	6,286	6,176	69.30	69.60	384,383	385,023

*Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Nevada.

We Shall Not Bury the Talents

(Continued from page 12)

end use market, averaging more than a half million bales annually, and in recent years considerably more.

Judging by the events of the past year we have lost perhaps three-fourths of that market to rayon. We have lost an outlet for roughly half a million bales of cotton—nearly a hundred million dollars worth of farm production—a market for about 800,000 acres of cotton land.

Why was this market lost? It was lost

because industrial research developed a rayon fiber specifically for use in tire cord. Industry was not concerned with developing a fiber that would look good, or feel good, but a fiber that could withstand the particular stresses and strains that good tire cord requires. They developed that kind of fiber—of such high strength that a rayon tire can be made with a smaller amount of fiber than a cotton tire—and that is where price enters in. And that is how industry has taken this long-time market away from cotton.

I want to quote just two sentences from the very eloquent testimony of Rhea Blake of the Cotton Council before the Agriculture Subcommittee on Appropriations last month. He said, "When we look at the tire cord market . . . it is really incorrect to say that cotton has been priced out of the market. Gentlemen, cotton has been *researched* out of it."

I cite this one example to show how much cotton, now and in the future, must depend on research. We must make every effort to secure for cotton and for all of agriculture *parity of research* with industry. The pooling of industry and government resources for research has produced some remarkable innovations in production, ginning and processing of cotton and cottonseed.

But in many other important aspects, we have only just begun. We are only beginning to learn how to plant to a stand, control seedling diseases, eliminate weeds between the rows and control second growth after defoliation.

As we advance on these fronts, we come nearer to complete mechanization on many cotton farms. And mechanization, as you all know, is among the great hopes for reducing the cost of producing cotton.

One big advantage of cotton is that it can be modified chemically, and we have only begun to exploit this. Even so, the cotton industry is already collecting dividends.

Work at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, on partial acetylation of cotton fiber, has made it possible to produce fabrics with greater resistance to heat, rot and acids. This not only increases the usefulness of the fabrics, but expands the possible market outlets.

For example, cotton has long been the favored fiber in the power laundry industry. Covers for ironers and presses require resistance to heat. Untreated cotton covers last about one week. Covers made of synthetic fibers have a service life of two to three weeks, and certain special high-cost types from four to six weeks. Acetylated cotton offers laundry operators a cover that will last as long as high cost synthetics at half the price.

A new washable flameproofed cotton fabric is now possible through an improved process known as the THPC method that was announced by the Southern Laboratory just a few weeks ago.

Just this week the Department of Agriculture reported progress toward the development of a wrinkleless cotton cloth, which has better wearing resistance than ordinary cloth. Its appearance and "feel" are unchanged.

We must have more of such advances if cotton is to hold its markets. Competition from the synthetic industry is aggressive. It is well financed. It is well planned. The production in the United States of such items as nylon and rayons is equal to 3.3 million bales of cotton



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a year. We must push our own research just as vigorously as we can. I trust that in the years ahead the Congress will see fit to increase funds available for this most basic and most important part of our program for the long-time betterment of agriculture.

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promotion on the part of the entire cotton industry is needed. Recent gains in the use of cotton for women's apparel indicate that sales promotion does pay dividends. The Maid of Cotton promotion has shown the potentialities of cotton in all kinds of fashion apparel. Cotton is also making gains in the rug markets.

Cotton from the farm up through industry is now going through a critical period—a kind of revolution that has been in progress for more than a decade and that is just now getting up a full head of steam. Let me cite a few comparative facts.

In 1940 there were no mechanical pickers or strippers—now there are over 12,000 pickers and 20,000 strippers—to harvest from 4.5 to 5 million bales of cotton. It takes the average hand-picker about 100 hours to harvest a bale of cotton—it takes a mechanical picker about one hour. In 1940 we were defoliating practically no cotton acres—now we defoliate about three million acres.

In 1940 herbicidal weed control was virtually unused for cotton—last year 300,000 acres received treatment with herbicides.

In 1940 growers were using over 60 varieties of cotton. Last year they used 28, and about nine acres out of ten were planted to the ten leading varieties.

We have made great progress. Yet, I repeat, we are just getting up steam. We have just about got in position to make the kind of explosive technological progress that characterized wheat production in the thirties, and corn and rice a little later.

During the past decade, we cut down by one-fourth the amount of labor needed to produce a unit of cotton. But this was only about half as good as the record made with corn and rice. In 1950 it took twice as many man-hours of labor to produce a dollar's worth of cotton as a dollar's worth of wheat.

Last year about one-fifth of the cotton crop was harvested by mechanical pickers. Compare that with corn or wheat! Yes, cotton is on its way—but the road ahead is long.

We in the Department of Agriculture want to be of maximum help on that long road. I am here, I repeat, neither as a reformer, nor as one who will presume to tell you the answer to all your problems. On the contrary, I wish to pay a truly sincere compliment to the men and women of the South for the amazing progress you have made in all phases of your economy.

No one can visit here without being most favorably impressed. You are increasing your per capita income at a much faster rate than the nation as a whole. This is also true of the comparative rate of gain in cash farm income.

You have had a vast industrial development. Between 1940 and 1950, total population in the South increased 15 percent—while farm population decreased 20 percent. You are building thousands of new factories and industrial plants every year, and there are now 70 percent more persons employed in manufacturing in the South than there were in 1939. This means more buyers of farm products.

Here in the Delta area significant changes have occurred in your agriculture. I am told there are four times as many beef cows in the area now as there were in 1930. You are growing a much larger acreage of oats and soybeans than you did in 1930, and there is increasing emphasis on pasture.

I am told that, here in the Delta, it takes about 150 hours of man labor to produce a bale of cotton when hand and mule methods are used. But with complete mechanization the job might be done with as little as 10 to 15 hours. This is a staggering difference. It points up the fact that we need to train some

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of our young people for non-farm employment. We must also train some of them to operate complex and expensive machinery. Also that we need to keep industrialization increasing in the South and that the avenues of non-farm employment opportunities must be kept open. We must have *parity of opportunity* for the young people of the South.

Besides these questions of the future, we have some very immediate problems to face. With lower cotton exports, no sizeable increase in domestic consumption and carry-over reserves rebuilt, it was evident early in our consideration of cotton problems that immediate steps should be taken to avoid the accumulation of burdensome, price-depressing surpluses. Therefore, we called on farmers to reduce their 1953 cotton plantings by



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about 18 percent below those for 1952. This adjustment would be voluntary. That is the way we would like it and the way, I am convinced, farmers prefer to do it. But cold, hard facts indicate that, if this year's cotton crop is as large as the 1952 crop, we will head directly into a situation where proclamation of marketing quotas for the 1954 crop would be unavoidable.

Present legislation requires that cotton quotas must be proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture when the supply exceeds what is needed to fulfill all domestic and export demands plus 30 percent. Reluctant as I would be to have to invoke marketing and acreage controls, I would have no choice under the provisions spelled out in the law.

In this connection, one of our most serious problems is the government's rapid accumulation of heavy inventories of end products under the cottonseed price support program. As of March 31, the Commodity Credit Corporation had approximately a quarter billion dollars of its funds obligated for stocks of cottonseed oil, meal, and linters. We have in storage about half of the entire 1952 crop of cottonseed oil. Meanwhile, imports of meal and linters are coming in, attracted by our support price. Imports—when we have been for years on an export basis!

These stocks are creating a problem which concerns growers as well as the rest of the cotton trade, for losses sustained under cottonseed price supports cannot fail to reflect on the soundness of the whole cotton program, including the lint program. We seek the advice and help of all of you in developing new approaches to farm programs which do not involve ownership of excessive stocks by the government.

And now, my friends and fellow farmers, I am going to talk with you as frankly as I know how about a subject that I know is giving you a great deal of concern. You are wondering about my attitude on price support and other farm programs.

This is my attitude: I will carry out every pledge President Dwight D. Eisenhower made to the American farmer last fall—including the price support pledge.

In Memphis last October, the President said: "I stand behind the price support laws now on the books. This includes the amendment to the basic Farm Act, approved by both parties in Congress, to continue through 1954 the price supports on basic commodities at 90 percent of parity."

We will carry out that pledge. Again and again, I have stated that I will faithfully and vigorously execute the price support programs that are the law of the land. I say to you now that there will be no turning back on this pledge—there will be no shirking of this responsibility—there will be no half-hearted or ineffective carrying out of this duty. We shall not dig in the earth and bury the talent you have entrusted to us.

I am seriously concerned about the level of farm income and the prices of many important commodities. The buying power of farm operators' net income for the past four years has averaged about 10 percent lower than in any year from 1942 to 1948, inclusive. Last year it was 22 percent below the peak of 1947.

As I said earlier, the farmer is being squeezed between falling prices and high, rigid costs. This is our number

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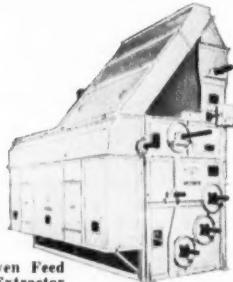
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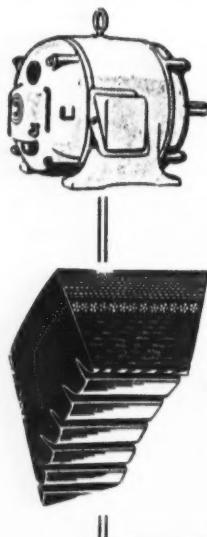


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one problem in agriculture. All forces in agriculture — producers, processors, handlers and government—must unite in a common effort to maintain a prosperous farm economy. We must do this not only in the farmer's interest, but in the interest of the whole country, because the economic welfare of agriculture affects the entire economy.

The problem of farm prosperity and price stability has not yet been solved. The programs of the past 20 years have struggled with the problem, but they have not solved it. World War II and the Korean emergency have created a false impression of the effectiveness of existing farm programs.

But what would have happened to these programs had there been no increased demand caused by war? I am sure that we would have seen long ago that our farm programs were inadequate to meet farm needs. And that is still the situation today.

I have been rather critical of some of our present farm programs. But this is not because I think present programs give the farmer too much. No, my concern is that they give the farmer too little.

They give the farmer too little because they do not build markets to put products into use at fair prices.

They give the farmer too little because they do not permit desirable adjustments to take place in our farm economy which will place the farmer on a sounder footing.

They give the farmer too little because they fail to provide adequate incentive for self-initiative and self-help upon the part of the grower, the handler, the processor, and the end distributors.

They give the farmer too little because at times they price such commodities as wheat and cotton out of world markets.

They give the farmer too little because they tend to hold a price umbrella over synthetic and substitute products which in turn take over our farm markets.

Now what I have just said does not mean that I believe we should scrap our present farm programs. That would be worse than burying the talent; it would be destroying the talent.

Instead, we must start from where we are and build on the experience of the past. This is the way to increase the talents. Today we are administering the present programs to the best of our ability, even though we feel that they are inadequate to meet the needs of 1953. We feel that we must keep the present programs until we can find better ones to take their places.

But better ones we must find if the American farmer is to be prosperous. We must think in terms of more efficient production, better quality for our products, short cuts in moving farm products from the farm to the consumer, new uses for farm products, more nutritious meals on the American table and expanded foreign trade. We must devise new programs which insure adequate income and price stability and at the same time provide incentives for progress.

We recognize the need for adequate and effective price supports because the development of modern agriculture has placed the farmer in a vulnerable economic position. Programs of price support and storage are needed to help assure stability of farm income and prices in the interest of all our people.

But do we not need to recognize also

that there are some things price supports are incapable of doing? They cannot by themselves improve the efficiency of farm methods. They cannot create a market for a commodity if the support is pricing the commodity out of the market. They cannot provide adequate income where production itself is inadequate. The best remedy here is to increase or diversify production and make it more efficient.

This is what we mean when we say that the goal of full parity prices and parity income in the market place cannot be achieved by price supports alone nor indeed by government programs alone.

Recent years have put the character, productivity and the philosophy of the American people to repeated severe tests.

We have, I feel confident, learned many valuable lessons from these years of trial. We have learned the need for more understanding among economic groups. We have learned that the future will undoubtedly continue to bring great problems to all groups, and that farmers are not excepted. We know that the prosperity of our nation is intimately connected with the prosperity of the world.

We know that farm prosperity depends heavily upon industrial prosperity. We have learned that the only way to keep this great nation going forward is through wholehearted cooperation and understanding among farmers, industrial workers, management and government in carrying forward a solid and balanced expansion of our national economy. May I add just this further word.

In no place on earth do people enjoy the standard of living which is ours. We must preserve, at any cost, our American way of life which has brought such untold blessings, comforts and rewards to our people. Yes, we must preserve it for the benefit of our children and our children's children.

America is indeed a choice land. The most important single factor in our contribution to the peace and welfare of the world is to keep America strong—strong economically, socially, and above all, spiritually strong. This nation has a spiritual foundation. It is no accident that the founding fathers turned to religious principles to guide them in the framing of the Constitution. Neither was it accidental that they spoke of God-given, inalienable rights which are more priceless than life itself. I pray that we may never do anything that will jeopardize in any manner our priceless heritage.

If we live and work so as to enjoy the approbation of a divine Providence, we cannot fail. Without that help we cannot long succeed. God grant that our personal lives and actions and our business activities may ever merit the blessings of Heaven.

Heidebrecht and Kuiken On Nutrition Council

Dr. Allen Heidebrecht, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, Texas, has been appointed as one of the active members of the nutrition council of the American Feed Manufacturers Association; and Dr. Kenneth A. Kuiken, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Cincinnati, has been re-elected to an associate membership, representing the National Cottonseed Products Association.

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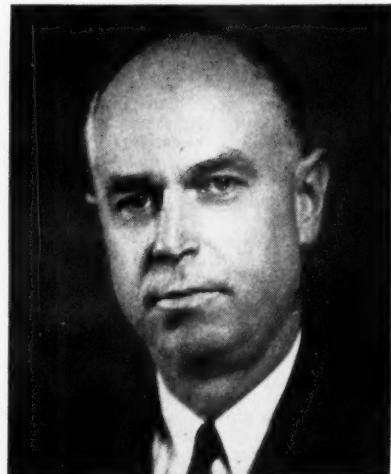
Muskogee, Oklahoma

• Cotton Congress To Hear E. D. White

E. D. WHITE, deputy administrator, Mutual Security Administration, Washington, has been added to the list of speakers for the American Cotton Congress, June 25-26-27, at Lubbock, Texas, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, has announced.

White will discuss "Foreign Markets for American Cotton" on the June 26 program of the Congress.

Jackson also announced that Secretary



E. D. WHITE

of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has confirmed that he will address the Congress on June 27, but that Assistant Secretary of Commerce Samuel W. Anderson has been forced to cancel his plans to address the meeting.

Other Congress speakers will include Dr. Byron T. Shaw, administrator, USDA's Agricultural Research Administration; Lamar Fleming, Jr., Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; Dr. Laonla Hance, president, Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.; Wm. Rhea Blake and Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., both of the National Cotton Council; and A. L. Durand, president, Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Chickasha, Okla.

Reservations for exhibit space at the meeting should be made immediately, members of the exhibits committee have announced.

Indoor exhibit space will be available, free, at the Textile Engineering Building of Texas Technological College. Reservations should be made through K. Lanse Turner or Dr. Lyle Hessler, both of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas, on the Tech campus.

Arrangements for displaying cotton production equipment in an outside display area can be made through Professor Ira Williams of the Tech agricultural engineering staff.

Ducking To Be Reclaimed

An expansion program to reclaim military canvas products has been announced by the Office of Defense Mobilization. Reclaiming and rehabilitating damaged canvas products will reduce military requirements for new cotton duck.

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TAGS

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• Carolinas Ginners' Offices Moved

OFFICES of the Carolinas Ginners Association, Inc., were moved June 1 from Dunn, N. C., to a permanent headquarters at 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S. C., Clifford H. Hardy, executive secretary, has announced.

This move was made in accordance with the decision of the board of directors to establish a permanent location for the association offices in as central a location as possible in regard to cotton production and ginning operations in the two Carolinas and Virginia. In the past it has been the policy to locate the office in the home town of the presiding officer. Myres W. Tilghman, Dunn, N. C., is serving his second year as president of the association.

It is believed that the increased mechanization and experimental work going on in the Pee Dee area of South Carolina will be a great advantage to the organization and its promotional efforts. Additional cotton manufacturing coming into this area also influenced the selection of Bennettsville as the permanent location for the association, which is composed of cotton ginners in the two Carolinas and Virginia.

Besides being interested in the welfare of its members, the ginners, the association is becoming more and more interested and active in the promotion of eastern growth cotton. Hardy stated that "every effort will be made to keep the manufacturers of the world informed of the increasing quality and usability of Carolinas cotton."

John C. Burns Honored for Livestock Leadership

John C. Burns, Fort Worth, has been presented with a \$1,000 award by A. Harris & Co., Dallas, for outstanding service to the cattle industry of Texas. Burns has served as head of the Texas A. & M. College animal husbandry department, manager of ranches, cattle judge at leading livestock shows and consultant on livestock and ranching problems. He and his brother, D. Burns, who formerly was a member of the staff of the NCPA Educational Service and later was with Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, have many friends in the cottonseed crushing industry.

A. L. Ward, director, NCPA Educational Service, served on the committee which selected Burns for the award and was a principal speaker at the award banquet May 29. He reviewed the varied achievements of the honor guest, praising Burns especially for his helpful influence since 1906 on many young men in the cattle industry. Burns, Ward said, has projected his life far into the future through the leadership given to thousands of men who have made and are making livestock a great factor in the development of the Southwest.

Shafter Station To Build New Fiber Laboratory

A new fiber laboratory is being constructed at the Shafter, Calif., Experiment Station, according to E. Gordon Smith, superintendent. The addition to the Station is being financed by Kern County, although the funds actually are derived from the sale of crops grown on the Station farm, Smith states.

7 CHEMICAL LABORATORIES TO SERVE YOU

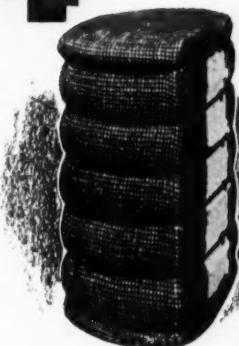
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- ★ Little Rock, Ark.
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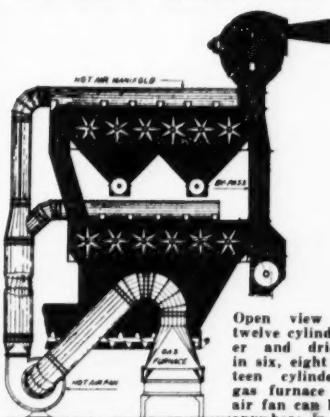
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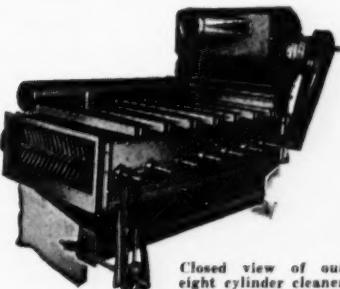
HENDERSON, NORTH CAROLINA

STACY COTTON CLEANER AND DRIER



A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—turn on the heat. There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.



Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

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New Hybrids Open Way for Castor Bean Expansion

USDA and Nebraska Experiment Station plant breeders have developed a new male-sterile castor bean which opens the door for widespread production of hybrid castor beans. In field tests the hybrids have yielded 15 to 20 percent more beans per acre than any of the commercial varieties now grown.

Information on producing hybrid seed for farm planting is now being released generally to seed growers, and seed stocks of the female parent line have been released to the Oklahoma and Texas Seed Stock Foundations. This will make possible a quick build-up of hybrid seed supplies for planting by farmers in 1954 and later years. At present

only very limited supplies of seed of one commercial hybrid are offered commercially.

Tests during the last year have demonstrated that such locally adapted lines as USDA 74, Cimarron and Baker 195 can be used in combination with the new male-sterile bean, N 145-4, to produce hybrids that will outyield the inbred lines under both dryland and irrigated conditions. The first two of these varieties are now the best available commercial varieties being grown in castor bean areas of Oklahoma and Texas and the last is the leading semi-dwarf variety grown under irrigation in California, Arizona and Texas. Several other USDA inbred lines used as male parents or pollinators also have given hybrids that yield as well or better than

the only commercial hybrid now available.

In Oklahoma tests last year the hybrid of N 145-4 and USDA 74 yielded 1,030 pounds of castor beans to the acre as compared with 875 pounds for USDA 74. The hybrid N 145-4 with Cimarron yielded 1,009 pounds of beans per acre compared with 838 pounds for the inbred Cimarron variety now generally grown. Another of the high-yielding hybrids in the Oklahoma tests was N 145-4 with USDA 101, which produced 1,066 pounds per acre as compared with 808 pounds for the USDA 101 parent.

In tests at Shafter, Calif., under irrigation, the hybrid N 145-4 with USDA 250 produced 3,936 pounds per acre as compared with 3,308 pounds for the parent variety USDA 250. The hybrid of N 145-4 and Baker 195 made 3,497 pounds of beans per acre as compared with 3,010 for Baker 195.



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Nitrogen Is Primary Need Of Kern County Soils

Cotton fertilization field trials conducted in the past three years have proved that nitrogen is a most important element necessary for plant food on Kern County, California, soils, according to George V. Ferry, Farm Advisor. Results show that from 80 to 100 pounds per acre are needed. In heavier black soils 40 or 50 pounds of nitrogen have given good cotton yield increases. Ferry says that the ammoniacal source of nitrogen has proved best as it becomes fixed in the soil and is available to the plant, whereas nitrate nitrogen may be leached below the root zone.

Phosphorous is needed in the Wheeler Ridge-Lakeview area. In general, the other areas of the county do not need additional phosphorous. As a rule, potash is not needed in Kern County, the Farm Advisor states. Side dressing the fertilizer six inches away and five or six inches deep has proved superior to broadcasting or putting it in the irrigation water.

Don't let the ties get in your eyes

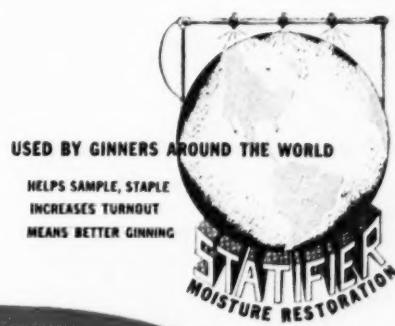


Statifier Units make pressing easier— Eliminate broken ties

1ST in a
series
illustrating
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Is spongy, over-dried cotton losing your money and time by breaking your ties and straining your press? By restoring moisture at the lint slide with a Statifier, you too can make pressing easier and eliminate the nuisance of broken ties. This feature alone makes the Statifier a profitable investment for any ginner.

Lost time during the rush season is the biggest drain on ginners' profits. Why risk straining your trumper and press to the breaking point? Don't lose valuable ginning time repacking broken bales when you can buy a Statifier for as little as \$265 f.o.b. Lubbock. Write now for complete information on Statifier Moisture Restoration.



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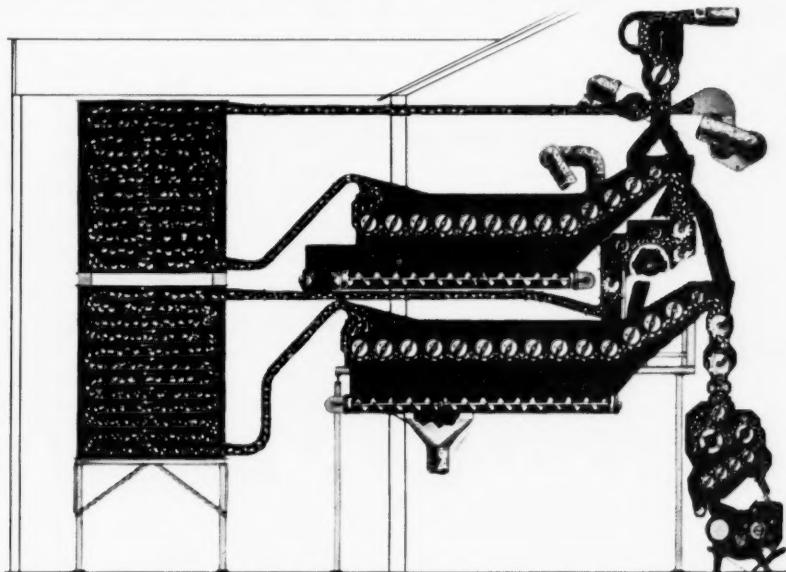
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and Gin.

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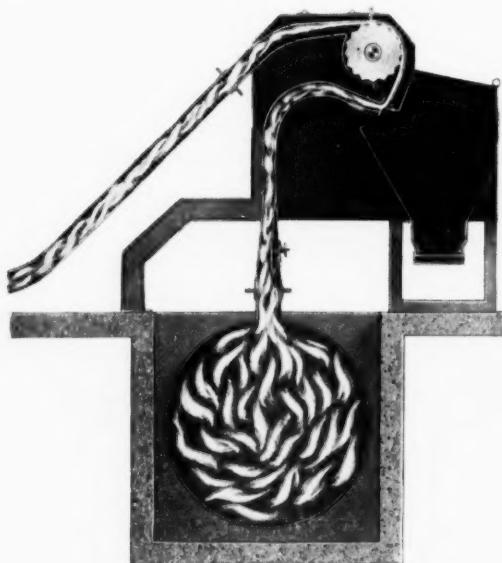
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This "A-B-C" Type is fitted with an Air Beater Centrifugal Cylinder and is practically automatic in operation, therefore, no operator is required. These Machines have unlimited capacity, and field tests show NO LINT LOSS. No adjustment is necessary when the ginning rate is either increased or decreased in volume. View shows how easily they can be installed, setting directly on the floor over a Submerged Lint Flue, taking up very little floor space and giving easy access to rear of both Gin Stands and Feeders.

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